MARIN COUNTY

By THOMAS J. LENNON
Judge of the Superior Court of Marin County.

MARIN COUNTY with its wealth of natural beauty stands as the homeseekers' paradise without a rival in the great State of California.

I cannot, and a trained descriptive writer could not, in the time and space allotted, do justice to the natural beauties and attractions of all of Marin county. It is all so beautiful, so charming, and so compact that it must be seen and treated in its entirety before it can be fully appreciated. In its entirety it may be justly styled a compendium of nature's poetry. With her climate, genial as a mother's smile, her azure sky, her lofty mountain, her majestic forests, her ever varying scenery combining at once all the elements of the rare, the novel, the picturesque, the sublime and the beautiful, she invites and yet defies the poet's pen and the painter's pencil.

To appreciate her beauties one must roam from valley to valley, penetrate her secluded nooks and dells, ascend her mountain peaks, and there revel in the things of eternal beauty which Mother Nature presents for the pleasure and edification of her children.

As seen from the steamer's deck Sausalito, the threshold of Marin, is indeed fair to look upon. From each of the several natural terraces upon which the town is built is to be had an enchanting view which grows wider, grander and more inspiring as one ascends until, when the summit is reached, there is nothing left to be desired in the magnificent combination of scenes which greet the eye on every hand. All around are superb views of hill and dale, islands and bay, mountains and valleys, cities and towns in bewildering profusion. As you walk through shaded groves, by purling brooks, and flower decked lawns you pause and cease to wonder that the cliff-dweller of Sausalito regards his as the one choice spot on earth.

All the wild magnificence of forest scenery is to be found in the secluded and deep tangled depths of the Muir Woods. In this lofty primeval forest huge redwoods of a thousand years form with their clustering and intertwining boughs high arches and lofty galleries strangely like the daring structures of human art, but only grander, more life-like and more spacious as if raised for a great temple of nature. In the presence of these stupendous monuments of nature the eloquent witnesses of her greatness, the mind is expanded and elevated; every low and grovelling thought vanishes and we find ourselves reveling in visions of the infinite and the eternal.

A Marin County Home.

In the valley of the mill, which nestles at the foot of old Tamalpais, nature reaches her climax of beauty and sublimity, every aspect of which is full of poetry;

"Her air is living with its spirit
Her rivulets dance to the music of its melody
And sparkle in its brightness."

Marin County has no more picturesque locality than this same valley of the mill. To the old residents the beauties of this charming place have long been known, but only in the last few years have its advantages and attractions been made known to the people at large. As I knew it some fifteen or twenty years ago it was a stock ranch with not a score of inhabitants. Today it is a city of beautiful homes with a population of four thousand, and growing so fast that the sunrise of each day discloses the roof of a new dwelling.

Kate Field says: "What Tamalpais is to the hills of Marin County, San Rafael is to its valleys—as pretty a nook as nature ever cudgeled out of her prolific brain. Surounded on three sides by hills, Tamalpais towering in the southwest and San Francisco Bay glittering in the east, with Monte del Diablo as its majestic background, San Rafael blinks and purrs in the sunshine a picture of beautiful content."

San Rafael, with a population of seven thousand, is the county seat of Marin and enjoys the distinction of possessing the most even, temperate climate in the State of California. The best roads and streets that money can buy are maintained throughout the city. The Hotel Rafael with its handsome grounds, the beautiful Dominican College, the rose-covered cottages in every part of the city, the magnificent churches, schools and public buildings, the excellent and frequent transportation facilities, the purest of mountain water, and a perfect city government, are just a few of the things that tend to make San Rafael a superb, popular and prosperous city.

Many years ago, before the days of the rail-

Residence M. T. Freitas

Residence A. W. Foster.

Residence John F. Boyd.

road, Marin County, on account of the salubrity of its climate, was chosen by the Mission Fathers as the place to establish a sanitarium for their own recuperation and the health of their Indian charges. To this day, the reputation of the county for healthfulness remains unchanged, and for that reason its valleys and hillsides are being rapidly filled with beautiful homes. Travelers who are familiar with the world at large pronounce this country the Switzerland of America. We have not the towering Alps, but our mountains are lofty enough to impress one with their grandeur and their densely wooded sides and towering summits overlooking, as they do, green valleys and sparkling water courses present views most charming to the eye and make a permanent residence here most desirable.

Only within the last few years, however, has attention been directed to Marin County as a place of permanent residence and in these few years great changes hav been made. Towns have sprung up almost in a night, peopled with that most desirable element, the unit of which is the man who owns his own home. For many years Marin County's development was retarded by an obsolete railroad, a narrow gauged affair, with li.tle engines that wheezed and stuffy little cars that creaked and a time-table that even the president of the road was ashamed to see in print. Notwithstanding all of which Marin County (thanks to its unsurpassed scenic attractions and equable climate), progressed surprisingly. And meanwhile the little old narrow gauge railroad with its weather-beaten dolling stock has been transferred to new owners and the road transformed into an up-to-date third rail electric system, with large and brilliantly illuminated cars of modern design and a half-hour service to San Francisco. The result is that every town in southern Marin is rapidly doubling its population.

In conclusion let me say that the crowning beauty of Marin is her hearty welcome for the worthy, no matter how humble their lot.

Marin County and It's Scenic Beauties. : : :

By WILLIAM KENT

ALL of us and all of our guests admire and love the natural beauties of our little county. Few of us have analyzed them and none of us know them all. Appreciation of what kindly nature has done for Marin County can only come from a long, joyous education in contact with the good earth and sea.

Our central feature is a symmetrical evergreen mountain leaning against the greatest of oceans, and flanked by one of the best and most beautiful harbors.

It happens that two great climatic zones meet on our mountain which is further enriched in its tree growth by being set in the narrow redwood belt. We live in a locality, the richest known in its variety of plant life. The grand features, mountain, bay and ocean were never more wondrously combined to give a surpassing outlook and to temper our climate to the welfare of all forms of life. There is an endless variety of scenes and unnumbered variations in the same setting.

Have you seen the clear-cut mountain ridge against the deep blue summer sky, have you watched the ocean fog banks drifting over the summit of Bolinas ridge, broken by the redwood barriers and beaten back by the steady sun?

Have you seen the fog-ocean from the mountain top recklessly counterfeiting the Pacific, and have you seen it break away to show the real sea sparkling in the sunlight?

Have you watched the grass slopes turn from gold to green and the marshes from green to red in their season?

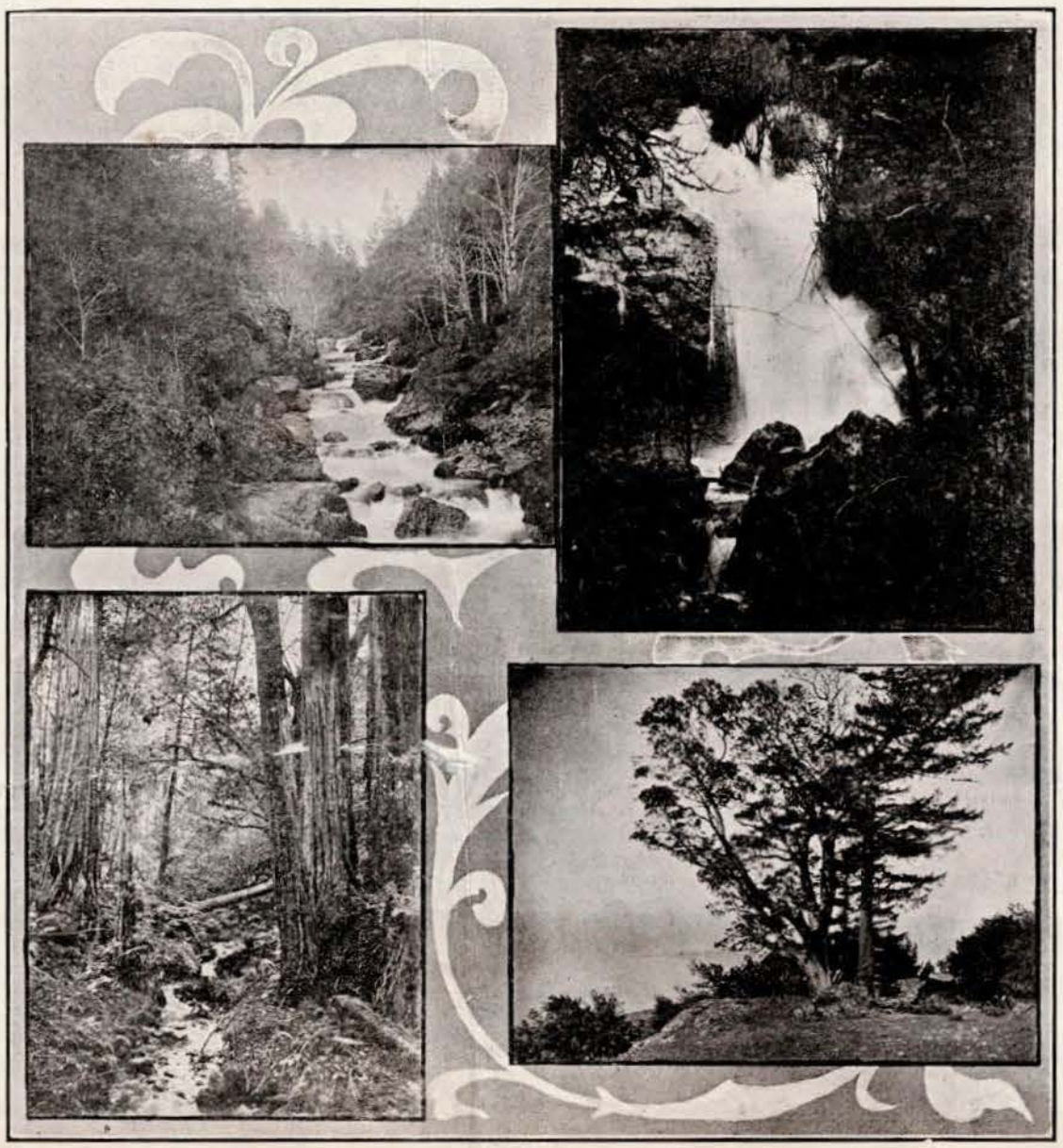
If you have learned to appreciate the foam and surge of the ocean on the rocky headlands, the beautiful forest cover the north hill slopes, the purple velvet carpet of the chapparal covering the rounded sunny south-facing ridges, if you know the sky, and the fog, and the bay, and the driving sheets of rain, then you are prepared to look closer and to see and enjoy the lesser features.

Then go to the forest and study the trees, the redwood, the fir, the mountain oak, madrone and laurel. Gladden your heart with the Azalea, the ferns and the Oxalis, climb out to the open slopes, and everywhere see the endless list of flowers, and the ever winding vista of foliage and the fruits of the trees.

If you can enjoy wild life without a barbarous instinct to destroy it, may you revel in the pleasure of seeing the deer at home in the midst of deer-luxury, though his place of residence would support no large domestic animals.

May the gray squirrel shake the laurel bow and hail you with his yodling bark, and may the birds return your kindly glance.

If you can live and let live, if you wish that others should share your pleasures, then you are of the gentle folk to whom this Tamalpais region is hospitable, for whom it was intended and who will one day possess it in common with all other gentle folk. For we must see to it that our beautiful mountain country, better adapted to quiet outdoor enjoyment than any to be found anywhere, shall be bought for a public park, policed and protected, to the joy of life and the glory of God, as long as there are gentle folk to respect life, God and each other.



Nature Studies in Marin County.

Home Extension

By

EMMA SHAFTER HOWARD

THE HOMES of the people are said to be the bulwarks of the nation. It is strange that the every institution, except that of the home, should be alive with efforts toward expansion and extension and fit the changing conditions of our day.

We have university extension reaching out in every direction to apply its precepts upon vital problems of prevention and cure; meantime, the outgrown home of a modern child is cast off as a memory rather than realized as a progressive and directing force in the making of a citizen. The loss of this broadened definition of home is incalculable.

Lines of railroad and telephone extension are fast bringing isolated homes upon the land into community relations and preparing the way for mutual understanding and co-operation. Our city may well open its gates to a broader outlook and restore the equilibrium between the forces of good and evil. Consummer may reach out to the producer in grateful recognition and restore and publish the value to the common weal of the industrial and economic home. Training for girls as well as boys in all branches of light agriculture and horticulture may be founded and fostered that there may be a growing and intelligent interest in country life and its productive pursuits.

As to methods, no study nor experiment can be more timely nor interesting; they must be constructive and scientific, not hysterical and spasmodic.

Social problems may find their solution in the adjustment and multiplication of vocations as well as homes upon the land; city and country may acknowledge their interdependence in social relations and find themselves in the economic world-home.

Working on lines of right method for the good of our home state—this is our privilege through Home Extension.

DAIRYING

By

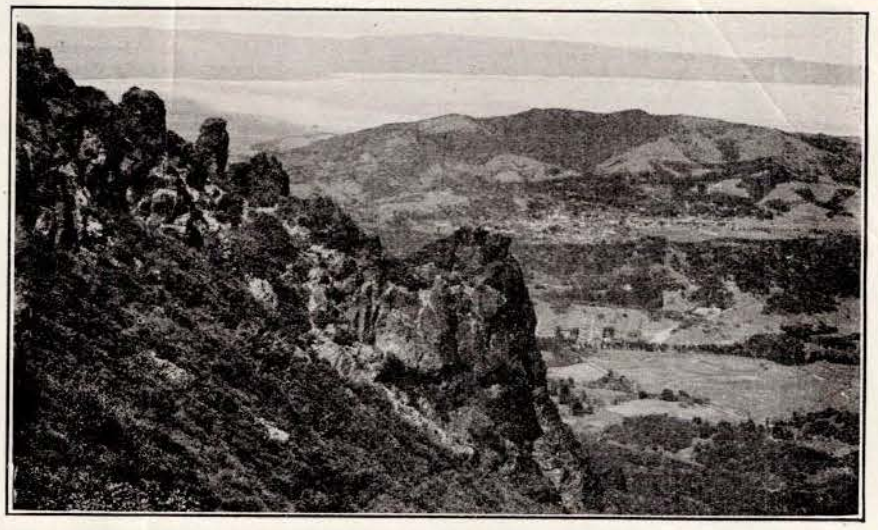
R. H. TRUMBULL

The dairy industry is perhaps the most important in Marin County as the conditions, both climatic and the character of our lands are peculiarly suited to the industry.

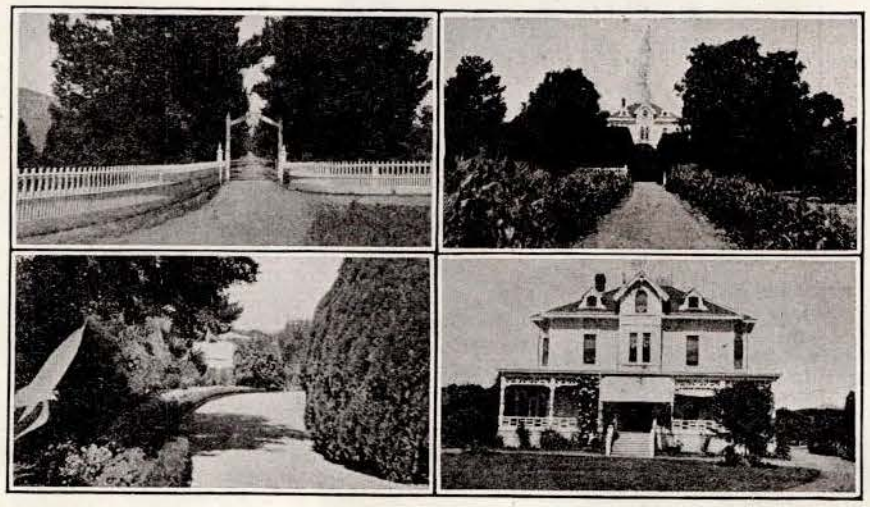
The greater part of Marin County is devoted to the dairy business and in recent years we find that in some sections our people have taken up the poultry business which is being very successfully carried on.

Marin County has long been looked upon as among the foremost counties in the State in butter and milk production and of recent years has come to the front very prominently with its large output of cheese.

Because of its rugged surface, much of the land of Marin County is too uneven for easy cultivation, but is well adapted for pasturage and consequently for dairy purposes. The soil is good and productive of nutrient wild grasses to the summit of the highest hills. General or diversified farming is practiced in some sections quite successfully, but dairying is the chief industry.



Looking Towards San Rafael from Mount Tamalpais.



Scenes on the M. T. Freitas Home Ranch.

The wild grasses and sweet-scented herbs that during the greater part of the year cover her hillsides with a carpet of green, furnish rich grazing for herds and give to her dairy products a delicacy of flavor that is not excelled. The cool, moist winds that blow from the ocean inland prevent either extreme of temperature, also furnish moisture for the grasses long after the rains have ceased to fall.

Marin's production of butter for the year ending October, 1907, as given in the official report of the State Dairy Bureau, was 3,846,758 pounds. It is estimated that one-fourth of the yield of her dairy ranches is shipped to market in the form of milk or cream. The announcement of last year's output of cheese for the State credits Marin with over half a million pounds.

Although one of the smallest counties in the State, 516 square miles, in dairy products it ranks second in quality and value of dairy products.

The dairy industry has shown marked improvement in the past few years as is shown by the progressive spirit that a great many of our dairymen have developed.

They are now raising better cattle and improving the herds by the importation of the best blood obtainable from the noted strains of high-class milk producing cows, and the result is that we now see roaming our hills a high grade cow instead of the common scrub.

The dairyman has also learned that it costs just as much to keep the scrub as it does a first-class milch cow and that the high-grade cow brings him far better returns for the amount of feed given her.

While on the subject of improving the dairy herd it would be well to mention some of the men who have been instrumental in the improvement of thoroughbred bulls and cows of different strains.

Mr. Malliard of San Geronimo is one of the foremost breeders and importers of Jersey cattle in our county and many of our herds have been improved by his importation.

T. B. Roy, in the same valley, has fine Jersey stock, also high-class sheep and hogs.

The Hotaling Sleepy Hollow Ranch near Fairfax, now controlled by S. K. Herzog of San Rafael, has brought into our county some of the best specimens of the Holstein cattle and rapidly this new blood is showing up prominently in our dairy herds. Many of these high-bred cattle raised by Mr. Herzog are being shipped to all parts of the country, some having been shipped to the Orient.

Brown & Brandon of Hicks Valley, who a few years ago brought to this section some of the best specimens of the Ayeshire cattle, have done their share toward improving the conditions of our cattle and in their section a marked improvement can be seen in the appearance of the cattle as well as in milk production.

On nearly every ranch can now be found a separator and improved machines for butter making, and on many ranches milking machines are working very successfully, all of which shows that our dairymen are progressive. Many of our dairymen have from 100 to 200 cows.

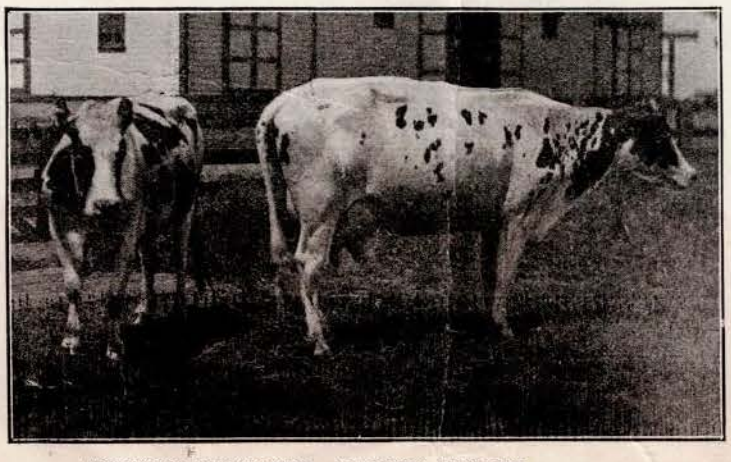
It will be noted that the dairyman, if he does not make butter at home, can dispose of his cream to the creamery nearest him to good advantage.

Several creameries and cheese factories are in operation in different parts of our county and thousands of pounds of butter and cheese are shipped to the San Francisco market.

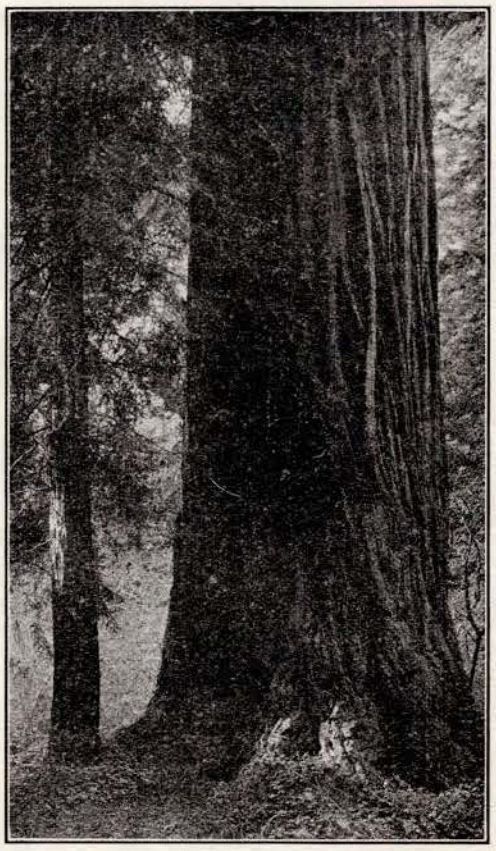
The Manufacture of cheese has become a very prominent feature of the dairy industry of recent years and this product, particularly the French cheese, finds a ready market, throughout the Pacific States. A large amount of milk is used in making French or Soft Breakfast Cheese, and these factories are of great value to our dairymen as they pay good prices for milk.

Among the leading factories making the French cheese are the Novato French Cheese Factory, H. Rudolff, proprietor, and the largest and the pioneer factory of the county, and the New York French Cheese Company of Novato.

There are also several cheese factories engaged in making what is termed California Full Cream Cheese, and it might be well to mention that the first and third prizes for this class of cheese was awarded by the State Fair held at Sacramento in September, 1908, to two Marin County factories, Thompson Bros. of Hicks Valley securing the first premium and The Novato Land Company of Novato, the third prize.



THOROUGHBRED DAIRY STOCK



Giant Tree, Muir Woods, Mt. Tamalpais.

Another feature of the dairy industry in our section, and one of no small importance is the shipping of sweet milk and cream to San Francisco where it is used for table use. This has developed into quite a business, particularly in Southern Marin County, where thousands of gallons of sweet milk are shipped daily to San Francisco, estimated to average 7000 gallons per day throughout the year.

Marin County is the home of many of San Francisco's prominent merchants and professional men whose children attend the county schools and are growing to manhood and womanhood with all the benefits of a healthful outdoor life and influences of environment that cannot possibly be obtained in the big city across the bay. Hundreds of mechanics and workingmen own their own homes and journey across the bay each day to their labors. Their children also attend the public schools and enjoy the same privileges.

Residence of E. K. Wood, Ross.

Home of A. F. Morrison, Laurel Grove.

Home J. Tunstead, San Anselmo.

Marin County as a Field for Investment

: : By S. J. NORTON : :

NO TASK could be easier than that of setting forth the paramount attractions of Marin County, as a field for investment, the nature of investment, as herein discussed, being confined to real estate and the improvement thereof.

Marin County is one of the few great undeveloped, but still accessible, regions in central or southern California, and of those few this county is certainly the most undeveloped, or, in a sense, undiscovered.

In its favor it has proximity to by far the largest and most important city in California, being a suburb and within less than one hour's ride of San Francisco. It is favored with a wealth of trees and shrubbery which enables it, even in highly developed sections, to retain to a great degree all of the beauties of primitive nature. It has water on three sides, bringing to the very doors of its inhabitants all of the comforts and advantages of a maritime community. It has thousands of hillsides admirably adapted to home building, and from which some of the finest views obtainable in all California may always be had. It has a climate conceded by all who have enjoyed it as being absolutely unequaled, and here, in the short space of a half hour's ride, one may go from a point where fog and sea breeze is almost unknown, to the ocean shore itself.

It has expanses of bay and wooded mountain unknown to other portions of California accessible to the residents of a great city, and an immense supply of the purest and best of mountain water awaiting development, and yet, with all of these manifold advantages, which other communities lack either in whole or in part, and with none of the drawbacks of its less favored sister communities, Marin County today presents the unique spectacle of being without doubt the least known and appreciated and most undeveloped of any of the suburbs of California's two principal cities, San Francisco and Los Angeles.

Business men who have recognized this strange state of affairs and realized that a veritable paradise like Marin County must grow, have subdivided tracts of land, and, with almost no effort or inducement on their part, have seen the newcomers take up their property, improve it, and double, treble and quadruple its value, and still the values in Marin County are far lower than those of any other rapidly growing community in the State.

The rich reward which always awaits the pioneer investor, awaits the investor in Marin County. The demand for neat, inexpensive cottages far exceeds the supply, or any supply which can be made for years to come, thus insuring a good net return to investors improving their property, through the medium of reasonably high rents.

The rewards to investors in Marin County property are great, and the undeveloped condition of the county gives insurance to investors against the loss which occasionally accompanies the building up of land values in more highly developed communities, and thus deprives Marin County investments of the element of speculation they might otherwise have.

Hundreds of acres have been subdivided all over the southeasterly portion of Marin County and thousands of dwellings erected thereon in the past four years, and in that period, as within the past two years, observers have seen land in every growing section of the county increase in value until today it is worth on an average of over 100 per cent more than it was two to four years ago, and in some instances is worth 500 per cent more than it sold for less than four years ago.

The county is regarded a paradise for home lovers, and is bound to grow, by leaps and bounds, now that it has started fairly, until every available building site is occupied. It contains many thousands of available acres yet unsubdivided, as well as hundreds of acres now on the market, and in any or all of these investment may be made, of any amount and on almost any terms, which all the laws of business and of nature would seem to guarantee against any other trend than a natural, and therefore steady, increase in value.

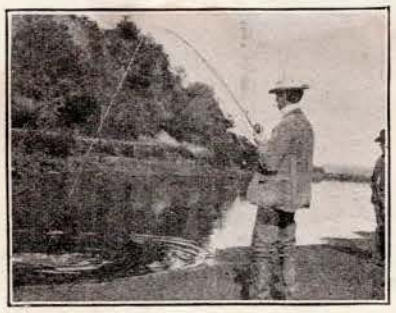
Hunting and Fishing in Marin County.

By HON. EDWARD I. BUTLER

MARIN COUNTY has long been famous for the abundance and variety of its wild game. Notwithstanding the fact that nearly every resident of the county is a skilled hunter, and the further fact that the proximity of our hunting grounds to San Francisco makes it easily accessible to sportsmen from the metropolis, it would be hard to find a better field for the sportsman than Marin County.

The black-tailed deer, found nowhere in the world except on the Pacific Coast, seems to thrive better here than in the northern counties of the State, and are quite plentiful, even though large numbers of them are killed every year. Hunting them is a most thrilling sport. It is not an unusual thing to hear at one time half a dozen packs of hounds baying after as many different deer. The sudden appearance of a fox, wild cat, or coyote, followed immediately as it always is, by a fusilade of bullets, renders the day more exciting and adds materially to the pleasure of the hunt.

Quail abounds in all parts of the county, and wild duck of nearly every species, afford fine sport in the marshes and bays. On Tomales and Mamantour Bays the sea brant, considered by many to be the best and finest flavored water fowl, may be seen in countless thousands. Frequently only the open bays, which fortunately cannot be controlled by the gun clubs, the sea brant can be hunted by all. Their numbers have not decreased perceptibly, yet they have no law to protect them and depend for their safety on their own wariness.



Fishing at Point Reyes.

Fine strings of fish comprising perch, bass, rock cod, tom cod, sea trout and other varieties may be caught in the ocean waters, while splendid trout and salmon fishing may be had in the San Antonio, Olema and Paper Mill Creeks and their tributaries. The California Fish Commission recently planted in Paper Mill Creek 1,000,000 steelhead trout and these should afford excellent sport for those who thrill at the sight of the bending rod and the sound of the singing reel.

Though not usually regarded as fish, yet worthy of special mention here, not so much on account of the sport in getting them, as on account of their highly prized qualities as a table delicacy, are the clams and abalones, which may be taken in plenty along the bay and ocean shores of Marin. The famous little neck clams are found only in Bolinas and Tomales Bays, principally in the latter, from which place thousands of dollars worth are shipped every year. In the estimation of the knowing ones they surpass the best Eastern oysters in their delicious flavor. The abalones vie with the little neck clams for first place, and when properly prepared, are a delight to the palate of the most exacting epicure.

The fish and game supply in Marin County seems inexhaustible. Because of the abundance of shelter, food and pure water the denizens of the forest, bay and stream have chosen this as their natural home, and with the proper enforcement of the laws, will continually increase in numbers as the time goes by; without proper protection they will surely dwindle away here, as they have done elsewhere, before the advance of the white man. Wild game when once destroyed cannot be replaced, and I exhort the residents of Marin to jealously guard and preserve this valuable heritage which Nature has most generously bequeathed to them.

Home of Dr. O. H. Hund, Laurel Grove.

Dr. Hund's Sanitarium, Laurel Grove.

Home F. H. Meyer, Laurel Grove.

Ross Valley

: : By : :
R. ATTHOWE

OF ALL places within a radius of one hour's ride from San Francisco, Ross Valley is the most beautiful and delightful suburb in which to reside. Nestling as it does, among the hills at the foot of Mt. Tamalpais, Ross Valley extends from Kentville on the south to White Hill on the north, embracing a territory of some four miles in length, and a series of knolls and hills all more or less covered with beautiful redwoods, oaks, madrones, manzanitas, laurel and other trees. Charming homes are scattered over the hills and among the trees, the entire length and both sides of the valley. Winding its way down to the ocean along the center of the valley is the Arroyo San Anselmo, a great creek, in its former days, but the needs of a rapidly growing community have to be taken care of, with the result in this case that the headwaters of the creek have been diverted and are controlled by the water company while the creek for three or four months in the year is waterelss.

To one who is not familiar with Marin County, it seems almost incredible that such a difference exists between the climates of San Francisco and Ross Valley. The former has its cold westerly wind which brings in its wake a veritable blanket of fog, enveloping everything in sight and allowing a minimum of sunshine. The latter, however, being protected by Mt. Tamalpais and its foot hills, which form the westerly boundary of the valley, has a minimnm of fog and an abundance of sunshine. Enough wind reaches the valley from the ocean to keep the atmosphere temperate, so that it never is disagreeably hot. In other words, the climate is an ideal one, and is especially beneficial to those who are in any way affected with asthma, throat trouble and kindred ailments.

The growth and development of the valley in the last three years is really remarkable. Previous to then, there were but few permanent homes, yet it was well known as the home of campers and picnicers during the summer season. Now there are two incorporated towns, both thriving and growing rapidly. San Anselmo, the older as regards incorporation, but the younger of the two towns, is an example of what hard work and pulling together can accomplish. Two years ago the permanent population was about one hundred people, today it numbers about 2000. Some eighteen months ago the town was incorporated. Since that time it has accomplished among other things the formation of a well-equipped department of fire fighters, all volunteers to be sure, but fighters nevertheless, which fact has been proved on more than one occasion. The principal streets are illuminated by electricity. Fire hydrants have been installed throughout the town, which ought to and in fact, will, cause a reduction in the insurance rates. The town officials are young, hustling, wide-awake city business men, who have the interests and the town's welfare at heart at all times. Endowed by Nature with everything that could be wished for, San Anselmo was indeed fortunate in becoming populated with workers, and workers who work in harmony. She welcomes all such people and needs them as permanent residents, but there is no room for the knocker and the drone. A prominent county official told the writer recently that San Anselmo, five years hence would be a larger town and have a greater population than San Rafael. There is plenty of room here for hundreds of families, and what is more, a hearty welcome for them, so come along and be one of us.

A Ross Valley Home.

The incorporated town of Ross is about six months old. The words "Ross Valley," however, to those who know, are a synonym for "all that's lovely and beautiful in nature." Here are found the country homes of San Francisco elite, and the scene of many a society event. The roads are strictly first-class and the best which money and skill can make. Ross is also well known for its fine horses and turnouts, numbers of which are to be seen daily driving around the country roads.

The transportation to and from the city is good. A modern electric system has supplanted the steam train, while a service of every half hour, morning and evening, and hourly during the day, is ample for present needs. The railroad company is looking to the future, however, and are making many additions and changes, tending to a superior and more efficient service. They certainly need to as Marin County, but more especially Ross Valley, is going to grow quicker and larger than any other community around San Francisco Bay.

Fruits in Marin County

FRUITS—Fruit orchards yield well wherever they have been cultivated within the county. The apple, pear, quince, cherry and plum thrive in nearly every section. The apricot, peach, prune and grape produce choice fruit where not too much exposed to the winds of the coasts. Some of the largest apple orchards of the State are at Novato. The country around Tomales and Bolinas, on the coast, produces a good quality of apples and cherries. Kentfield and vicinity have vineyards that yield well. The orange, lemon, lime and pomegranate are grown successfully in some of the fine gardens of San Rafael and Ross Valley, at Ignacio and some other points, but they are cultivated more for ornamentation than for profit.

The County of Marin derives its principal source of income from dairying, as practically all of the land is devoted to that purpose and it has a great many practical and live dairymen who have made a great success out of the industry and who are ever alert to see whereby they can improve it.

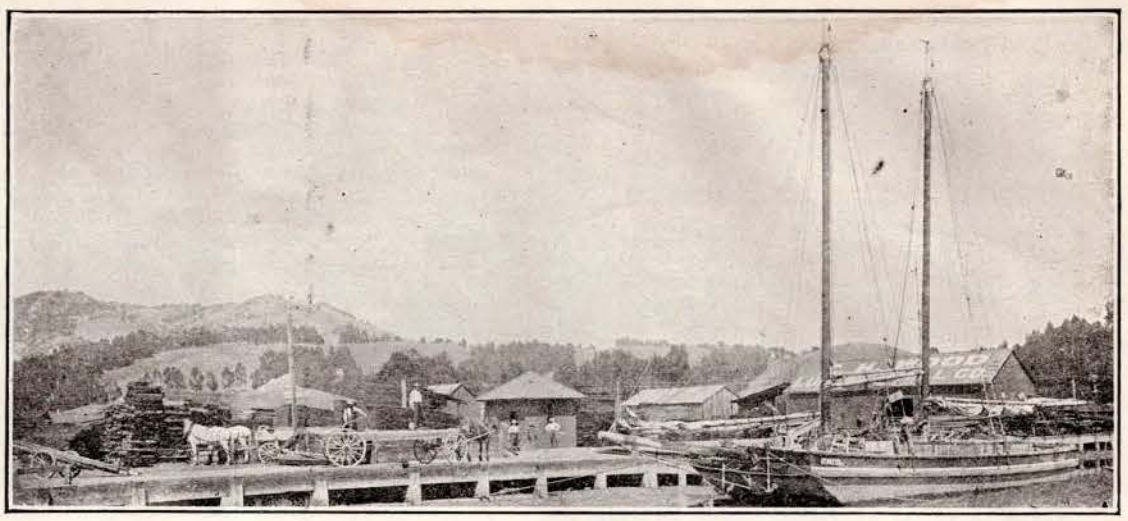
The soil of Marin County produces the finest apples in the West. This industry has been negelcted to the dairy interests which have made Marin County famous and to which great attention has been paid. The finest cheese in the State is made in Marin County and the exports of butter, eggs, chickens, milk and cream is something immense.

Pear Trees 100 Years Old, 3 Feet in Diameter.

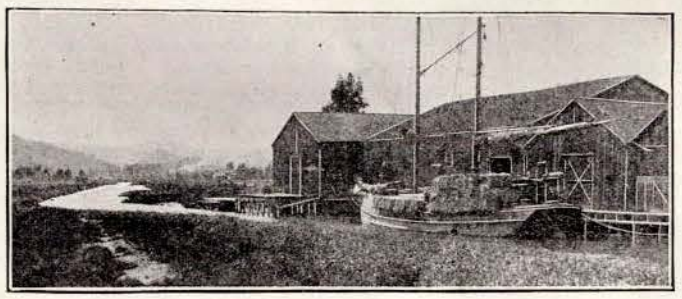
Possibilities from a Manufacturing Standpoint : :

By J. C. PITCHER

OWING to that portion of San Francisco Bay, which stretches up the Marin coast for a distance of about ten miles, San Rafael is particularly adapted and at present shows good prospects of becoming a manufacturing district. The deep water canal, recently dredged to a depth of five feet at low tide, leading from the bay to within one block of the business center of San Rafael permits boats of considerable size to discharge and load their cargoes at comparatively small cost. This waterway when completed, will be one and one-half miles long, thus giving an extra water frontage to the surrounding country, much of which property has already been purchased by parties with a view to erecting manufacturing plants. This location is within a short distance of the main line of the Northwestern Pacific railroad and also adjoins that of the Bay Counties road, the northern end of which extending through Sonoma and Mendocino, and as far north as Lake County is already under course of construction. The Northwestern Pacific Railroad passes through San Rafael, starting at the southern end of Marin County and continuing north through Sonoma to Sherwood in Mendocino County. This road, we have been assured, will in the near future, connect with the Eureka line in Humboldt County as it now does with the Southern Pacific railroad at Shellville. By these most important conditions, manufacturers have the advantage of shipping direct from the factory either by rail or water. Freight rates from San Rafael to all points in the state and east are nearly the same as from San Francisco, thus putting suburban manufacturers on an equal basis with those of the larger cities around the bay, and, at the same time, giving them cheaper rents, lower insurance and less taxes. Already several large manufacturing concerns have taken advantage of these opportunities and others are now considering the advisability of locating here. The Northwestern Pacific railroad company whose shops have so long been located in Tiburon, have purchased ninety acres on the San Quentin toll road opposite east San Rafael. There will be built large machine shops belonging to both the Northwestern Pacific and North Shore railroad companies. This plant must necessarily be very extensive employing hundreds of workmen, as these are to be the terminal shops. Prices of lots opposite the site of this property are extremely low at the present time and this fact, together with the favorable conditions before stated, offers an extra inducement to owners of manufacturing concerns who are contemplating locating outside of San Francisco. The city of San Rafael, unsurpassed in climate and natural scenery, is an ideal spot for a home, a place where those employed by these large factories can bring their families and settle with great advantage to themselves. Building has been very active here during the past three years, and present conditions indicate a good season for the lumber business in nineteen hundred and nine. There being several large lumber yards in the immediate vicinity of the proposed sites for manufacturing plants, great convenience can be had in erecting buildings for the factories. With all these advantages of situation, climate, railroad and water facilities, this proposition surely warrants investigation and may, we hope, that before many years have rolled by, San Rafael canal will present a far different appearance with its towering smoke stacks and the busy hum of machinery than does the present quiet stretch of country considered once only suitable for farming purposes.



Unloading Lumber at E. K. Wood Co's Yard.



Unloading Hay at San Rafael.

Yachting in Marin County *By H. G. MORROW*

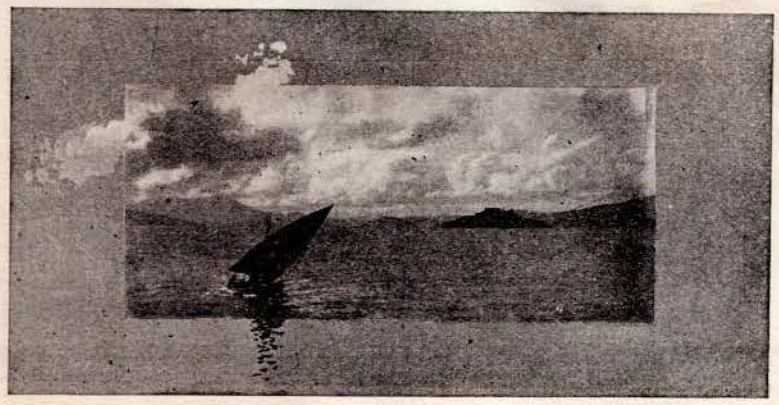
MARIN COUNTY is bounded by San Francisco Bay and San Pablo Bay on a shore line of over forty miles and gives to those who take their recreation and pleasure on the water innumerable choice anchorages in the summer season. From Point Bonita at the entrance to Petaluma Creek on the northern boundary of Marin County, there is comprised the choice cruising grounds for small yachts of all the waters adjacent to San Francisco. The prevailing westerly winds of the summer sailing season make all the covers along this shore spots of ideal anchorage.

Sausalito and Belvedere harbors are the headquarters for the yacht clubs. At Sausalito are the San Francisco Yacht Club, which is the oldest organized yacht club on the Pacific Coast, dating back to 1862, and the Golden Gate Yacht Club, a new club organized three years ago. At Belvedere the Corinthian Yacht Club has its clubhouse on Belvedere Island and is more particularly the gathering place for the moderate sized and smaller vessels. Belvedere harbor is more sheltered than Sausalito, the summer climate very much milder, but the shallow depth of water is prohibitive on large ves sels. Sausalito harbor has splendid depth, perfect protection from the summer winds, the only drawback, if it may be called such, is the excessive force of the wind squalls in July and August.

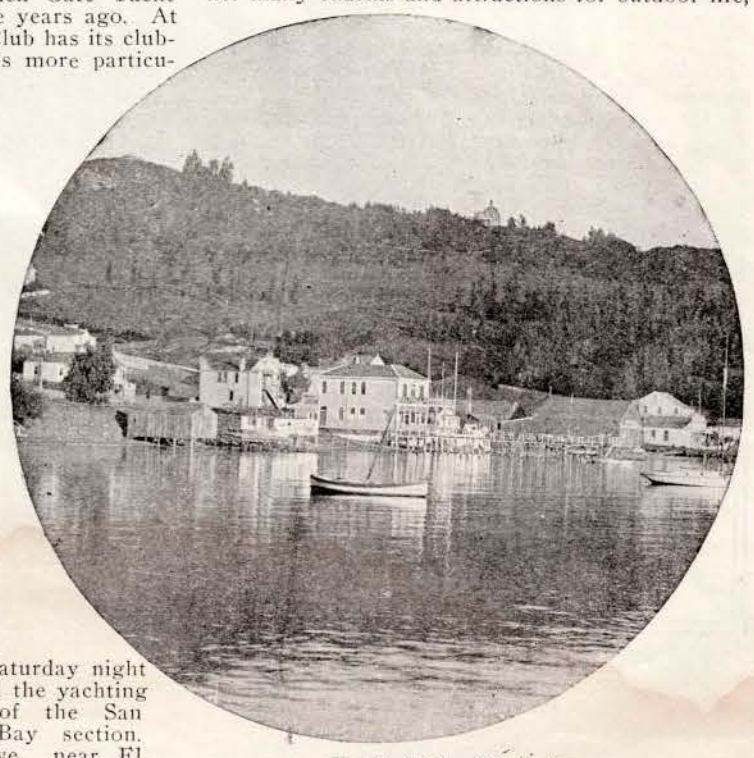
The amount of money, cost of the property invested in yacht clubhouses, land and vessels located in Marin County is over $150,000.

The shores of Marin on the Upper San Francisco Bay and on San Pablo Bay give shelter on Saturday night cruises to all the yachting enthusiasts of the San Francisco Bay section. Paradise Cove, near El Campo, the Marin Islands and McNear's anchorage are the most favored spots and when San Rafael's new harbor is completed an additional point of interest will be available.

Marin County will always be the favored place for amateur sailors and launchmen, and as the sport is growing rapidly, Marin can count among her many charms and attractions for outdoor life, that of being the headquarters in Central California for aquatic sports.



Yachting on the Bay.



Yacht Club at Sausalito.

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It has ever been a matter of pride with the residents of Marin County that the public schools are the best to be found in the State. Competent instructors are employed and large roomy schoolhouses are scattered throughout the county.

ROADS OF MARIN COUNTY

By GEORGE M. DODGE

MARIN COUNTY is well provided with roads and highways that traverse the county in nearly all possible directions, good roads they are too, generally, and nearly all of them possessing a scenic interest that cannot be rivalled by any county in the State of California.

Now days a good road largely depends upon whether one views it from the wheel of a sixty horsepower "little six" or from the humble seat of the deacon's "one hoss shay," also whether you simply wish to "get there," or whether you wish to see the country you are traveling through, and enjoy its magnificent and varied scenery.

Thousands of dollars are being spent upon our roads now where hundreds were spent formerly, and the good results speak for themselves.

One cannot drive but a few hours over any of our public roads without wishing to continue the drive indefinitely, if he be at all a lover of nature. The dense forests, the running streams of water, the unspeakable grand marine views, and even our dear old "brown hills," all combine to complete his happiness while he drives, and he does not mind a bit of a sandy stretch of road, or a few uneven places, more especially if he is in the "one hoss shay."

Our main artery running north and south through the county, begins at Sausalito on the south, thence skirting the shores of Richardson's Bay to Alto over practically a level grade, you ascend to the Corte Madera summit over a six per cent grade, descending upon the same gradient to Corte Madera, you continue north over practically level grades to San Rafael, passing through a thickly settled country composing the incorporated towns of Larkspur, Ross and San Anselmo. This entire road is broad, smooth and kept sprinkled during the summer months, and is a delightful drive, even when one is in the "little six."

The Tiburon Boulevard running southerly from San Rafael to Tiburon is constructed on broad, generous lines, and after climbing the ridge south of San Rafael by easy grades, crosses several miles of salt marsh lands in a straight line, and then skirts the shore of San Francisco Bay, passing through the United States Government coaling station with its immense docks and steel bunkers, ending at present (we hope not always) in a maze of railroad tracks at Tiburon.

The San Pedro Boulevard with its approaches will soon become a model road and will have no rival, either in the matter of construction or in the way of scenic interest. Its approach from San Rafael has recently been graded and macadamized twenty-four feet wide, and after skirting the shores of San Francisco and San Pablo bays for a distance of nearly ten miles, reaches the main County Road leading from San Rafael to Petaluma, from which point southerly to San Rafael the roadbed is composed of fine macadam. During this drive you pass through the quaint camps of the Chinese shrimp fishermen, established over forty years past.

The Bolinas road from Fairfax westerly over the mountain ridge, 1600 feet high, to the Pacific Ocean is one of the grandest drives in the State, impossible for the pen to describe. From Bolinas one can drive over private roads for miles along the coast line, passing seven fresh water lakes, viewing the Farralone Islands, and the passing of steamers and ships in and out of the Golden Gate.

Then for a change of scene, drive over the summit of White's Hill, and descend along the valleys of the Lagunitas and San Geronimo (more familiarly known as the Paper Mill) creeks, through the Camp Taylor resort and on to the village of Olema near the head of Tomales Bay.

Returning to Olema you have your choice of good roads on either shore of Tomales Bay, that on the westerly shore winding almost at the water's edge, through the beautiful settlement known as Inverness, and continuing through some of the finest dairy ranches in the world, to and ending at the Point Reyes lighthouse, where you are sure of a welcome.

Should you choose the road on the easterly shore of the Tomales Bay, you will encounter more large dairy ranches, an Indian fishing village, and later on will be welcomed by thousands of hens and chickens that supply San Francisco and vicinity with their fresh laid eggs for breakfast. Returning to Mill Valley you will find good oiled roads of recent construction, winding in every possible direction, and while there, do not forget to drive to the Muir Woods and see the immense groves of redwood trees which are now the property of Uncle Sam, and to be preserved forever.

San Francisco and Bay from Mt. Tamalpais.

Corte Madera

By L. B. LAWRENCE

Corte Madera is located close against and on the sides of beautifully wooded hills, twelve miles from San Francisco and five miles from San Rafael on the Northern Pacific Electric Railroad. The elevation varies from fifty feet to several hundred on the hill tops. Many business men of San Francisco make this suburb their home. The high hills to the south and west shut off the cold wind and bay fogs, giving this locality an ideal climate.

The population during the winter numbers about five hundred while in the summer months this number is more than doubled, owing to the fact that many have only their summer homes here.

The town is well supplied with water, having two water systems and is soon to have an additional supply from the Marin Water and Power Company which is now laying its big eighteen-inch mains along the streets. The Gas and Electric company supplies the electricity for the town and the streets are well lighted, the money being raised by public subscription to defray the cost of lighting. A fine sewerage plant has been installed throughout the hamlet and owing to the natural drainage the system is as perfect as can be found anywhere.

The local pride in improvements and home culture is manifected in the excellent church and school facilities. On the hillside overlooking the town and the landscape is situated the Presbyterian Church which lately has been remodeled. The artistic stone walls and the stained glass windows are gifts of the congregation. The Episcopal Church is situated closer to the business portion of the town and is also a pretty building.

The public school is located to the north of the town proper. The building is of two stories with five rooms and five teachers. The school is used by the children of Larkspur as well as those of Corte Madera. There are now enrolled one hundred and seventy-five pupils with an average attendance of one hundred and sixty-five. The growing demand for additional school room will in a very short time require the district to build a much larger structure.

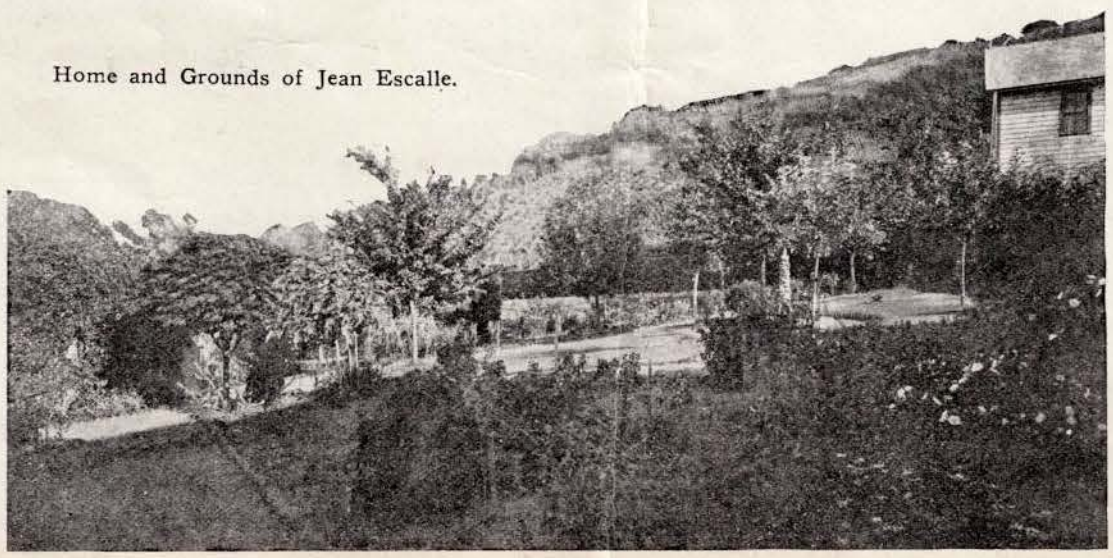
The school site, a knoll, is an ideal one, overlooking the town and the bay with the Berkeley hills and university plainly visible, as if to offer an incentive for the growing boys and girls to strive to some day enter the higher institution of learning.

In brief, the general scheme of the location of the public buildings and many beautiful homes seem to have been planned and well executed with the idea of adding to what nature has already done for this most picturesque village for which Marin County is justly famous.

A new line of railroad, locally known as the "cut-off" now being built, is designed to connect the present main line of railroad at Corte Madera with the Tiburon route, and when completed will divert all the up-country travel via Corte Madera and Sausalito to San Francisco. Like the other Marin County towns, Corte Madera has an excellent train service, meeting every requirement of the commuter or other travelers.

Chapman, as the station is known, or Chapman Park as applied to the settlement, is adjacent to the town of Corte Madera, and partakes of all the natural beauty, climatic advantages and enlightenment as a community, that belongs to the latter place. The slopes of Chapman Park on both sides of a little valley, are dotted with very handsome homes, reached by terraced walks and winding roadways. This is the first suburban residence section out of San Francisco to be reached by the electric line and is growing into popularity in consequence of the easy access to the metropolis.

It has the distinction of being the first town in the valley to be favored as a residence place and has steadily grown in importance in this respect.



Home and Grounds of Jean Escalle.

Picturesque San Rafael

By S. H. OLMSTED

SAN RAFAEL is a city of homes, picturesquely situated in a sheltered valley, less than an hour's ride, by ferry, across the Golden Gate, and by electric car north, from the metropolis of the Pacific.

In the early days of California, long before the discovery of precious metal in our mountain regions, the Missionary Fathers discovered that here was an ideal place for a home. They selected the present site of San Rafael as a most suitable place for enjoying life; where, because of natural beauties of surroundings and peculiarly favorable climatic conditions, the sick, and those weary and worn, could find rest, and be restored to health and vigor.

It was in 1817 that the Franciscan Fathers sent an exploring expedition to locate a convenient sanitarium. After an exhaustive search the San Rafael Valley was favorably recommended, and accepted, the climate of the valley corresponding closely with that of Mentone in the south of France.

From that day to the present San Rafael has been noted for its superb climate and has long been recognized as most desirable for a city of homes.

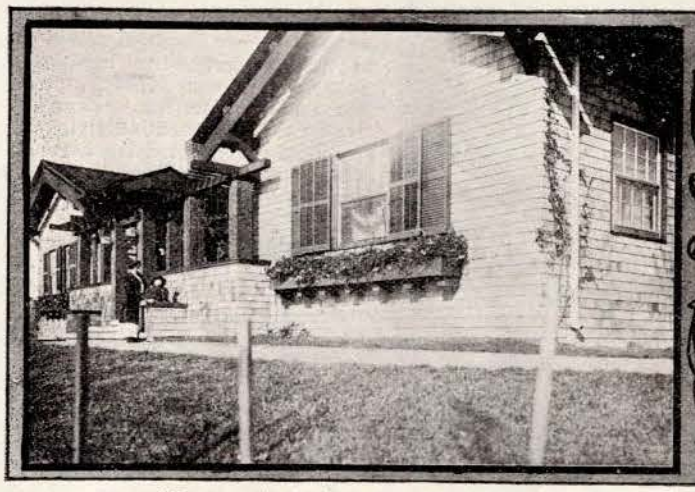
It was in this ideal spot that the good old Padres established the Mission of St. Rafael Archangel, and it was here that they came to rest and regain vigor for carrying on their work. The old mission was not as pretentious as some others.

The enterprise of man has added much to nature's work. Our city has many miles of macadamized streets, and more concrete sidewalks and tree-lined streets than any city of its size in the State. It is the home of many wealthy and cultured citizens—with their palatial residences and extensive park-like grounds. Business men, professional men, artisans, clerks, men and women in various walks of life have their neat cottages, attractive bungalows, and comfortable homes here, many of them going daily to their labors in the city, returning every evening to enjoy a ride on the waters of the bay, drinking in the invigorating salt air, and spending the night and early morning with their families among the trees and flowers; enjoying the freedom and comforts of country life, in a climate that is so superior to that of San Francisco that it is difficult to make comparisons.

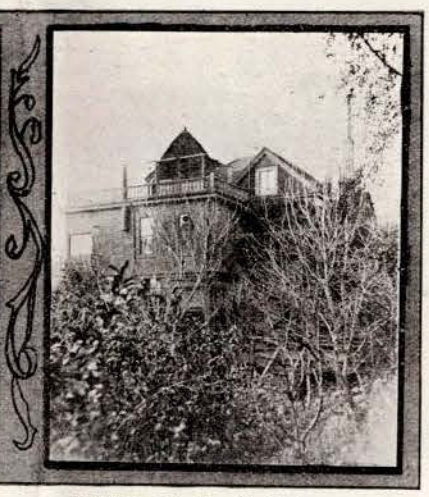
This city has a population of more than 6000 people within the incorporated limits, with as many more in the immediate suburban districts, so that we can truthfully claim that we have a city between ten and fifteen thousand population.

While it is warm and pleasant the year round, there is a good contrast between the summer and winter months. During the summer months there is an abundance of sunshine and very little fog, yet the thermometer rarely registers over 85, and even then only for a day or two at a time, and the nights are always cool and pleasant.

In the winter it very seldom reaches the freezing point, and interspersed with the winter rains, are many bright sunny days. One of the advantages we enjoy is an abundance of rain, the average rainfall being about thirty-five inches during the year—usually from September to June. In a record of over thirty years, the lowest was 23 inches, while only a few times did it go over 45 inches.



Home of F. H. Johnson.



Home of F. S. Johnson.

Panoramic View of San Rafael.

In the mountains to the west, the rainfall is greater, so that there is always an abundance of the purest mountain water stored for our use, and the water companies are increasing their storage capacities so that the future growth will be provided for many years to come.

The growth during the last two years has been great, as is shown by the large increase in the number of school children and in the vote of the city. Among the public buildings erected during the past year was a $40,000 fire-proof hall of records, a $30,000 city hall, and a $25,000 Carnegie library, all building that would do credit to any city.

There is no record of the number of buildings erected, but an idea of the growth of the city can be formed when it is learned that the assessed valuation of property in the city has been increased from $3,364,000 in 1906 to $4,529,000 in 1908, nearly all of the increase being for new buildings erected.

San Rafael has always been an educational center. In the early days there were private schools that attracted pupils. In fact during the greater part of our history there have been private schools that ranked high and proved to be of great benefit to the city. Today we have academies, preparatory schools for young men, and a college for ladies, the Mount Tamalpais Military Academy, the Hitchcock Military Academy, the Dominican College, all of which are described more in detail in another column.

The public schools—primary, grammar and high schools—are the pride of our city, and rank with the best in the State, and our board of education has taken steps to provide for the increased number of pupils and greater demands for increased school facilities, our people holding that the very best is none too good for our city. At our election held in December, $55,000 was voted for additional school buildings.

There are a number of private kindergarten schools for children, and just east of our city in San Anselmo is located the San Francisco Theological Seminary.

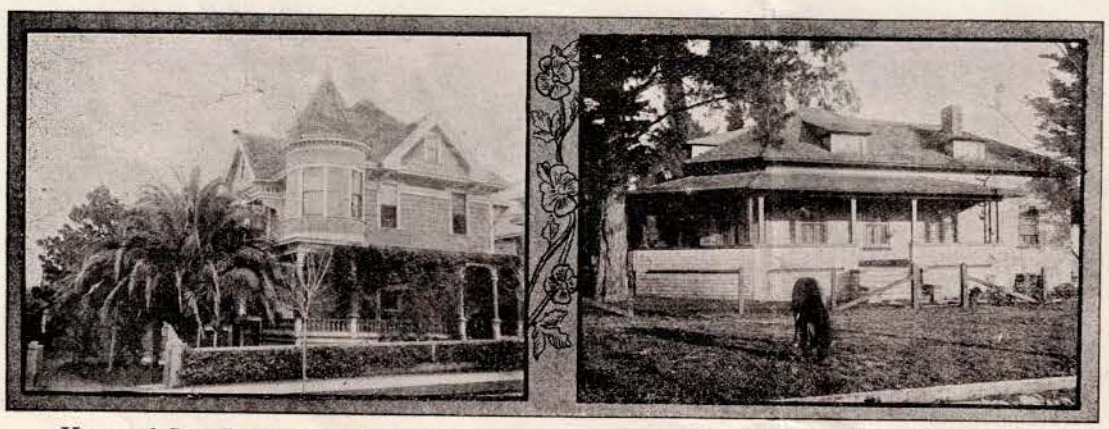
Our city has splendid churches, although all the denominations are not represented. They are treated elsewhere in this issue.

San Rafael is a central point for a vast picturesque and romantic region. It is the seat of government of Marin County. The county is a peninsula with an irregular coast line—the Pacific Ocean on the west, the Golden Gate and San Francisco bay on the south and east—small in area, but rich in attractions. Its surface is rolling—a hilly, low mountain region, wooded with giants of the forest, with numerous valleys and streams—a romantic, healthy country where the weary people of the city seek recreation—where the busy business man can reside with his family and enjoy life while transacting business in the city.

The earliest record of white man landing on Marin County's shore was by Sir Francis Drake in 1579, but there was no permanent settlement until the Mission Fathers located the Mission at San Rafael, and no real growth until about 1845 when the forests invited the lumberman.

While San Rafael is essentially a residence city, with but few manufacturing enterprises, the business interests are well represented and the merchants transact a large volume of business. We have two planing mills, a glove factory, three bottling works, three newspapers, two substantial banks, stores and shops representing all the various lines of business, and all that goes to make an up-to-date city of our class.

We have one of the best and most complete sewer systems—an outfall system—the outlet being in the deep waters of the bay; electricity and gas for light and fuel; a high class fire department; a public library with its 7000 volumes for the free use of our citizens.



Home of Geo. D. Shearer, San Rafael.

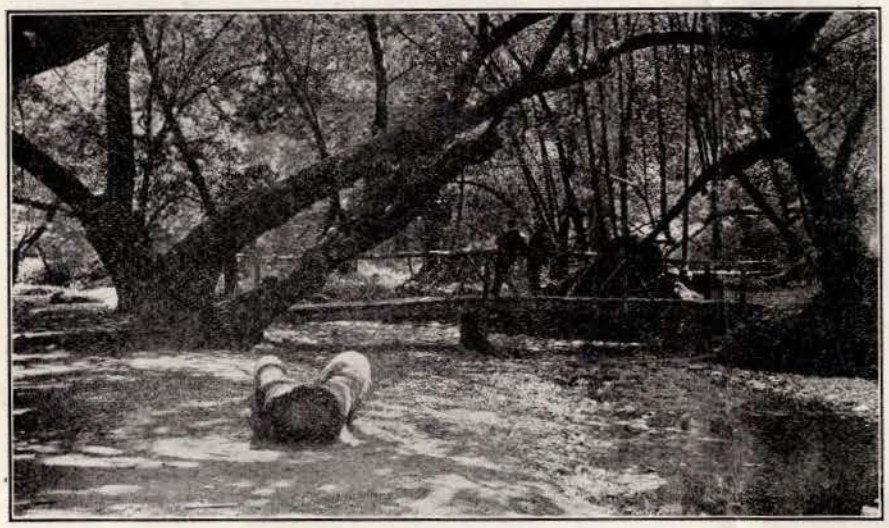
Home of S. J. Norton, San Rafael.

SAN RAFAEL HOMES

A Hundred Mile Ride in Marin

By D. WOOSTER TAYLOR

It was one of those perfect California days when the sky is a clear turquoise blue and the air so balmy and soft that one could not but feel happy and content with all the world. We left San Francisco on the 8 o'clock ferry for Tiburon, and all the way across the bay we stood on the forward deck admiring the grandeur of the view that spread itself before us.



California Laurels, Muir Woods, Mt. Tamalpais.

There was Alcatraz and Angel Islands, crowned by government fortifications, and about them the placid waters of the bay glistened in the morning sun like polished steel, and beyond circled the short like a half moon with the purple slopes of Mt. Tamalpais rising against the sky line in solitary splendor.

We landed at Tiburon and walked through its quaint streets bordered by buildings so close to the water that one was reminded of Venice, and saw the ark dwellers living in their artistic houseboats as independent as a king on his private yacht. And then we strolled along that magnificent new roadway paved entirely in concrete with a cast iron rail along its outer edge, where we could stand in safety and look through the lacework of trees upon the green waters of the bay.

On a gradual grade we followed the road in its windings up the slope, where beautiful suburban homes cling in a maze of foliage and flower. We took the bus back to the depot with regret, as we would have liked to linger all day in Belvedere.

But our journey had only just begun, so we passed across marsh land and meadow to San Rafael, whose beauties I will not attempt to describe here as we decided to make it the end of our journey.

So we continued through country whose rolling hills, green with grass and trees proved that we were in the land where the rancher reigns supreme. We passed the stately buildings of St. Vincent's Orphanage on our left and arrived at Ignacio, the center of the great butter and milk industry that makes that section so prosperous.

Then on to Novata through the same green, rolling country where cattle and sheep graze on the gentle hillsides and poultry fatten and thrive on the food that nature affords. The soil throughout this valley is a rich sandy loam, and is especially adapted for the growing of fruits, vegetables, grains and vines. No irrigation is necessary here, or in fact in any other part of the county. The grass grows luxuriantly, and the cows that feed upon it yield a rich milk which when made into butter and cheese make those products the richest in the state. The famous De Long orchards lie just northwest of the town, where in a climate that is almost perennial spring-time fruits bloom and ripen in a luxuriance not found elsewhere north of Santa Barbara.

At this point we left the railroad and drove through extensive and lovely valleys, where well-to-do farmers have their homes in sequestered ravines and open glades. We came finally to an undulating plain where the picturesque old town of Nicasio lay in the shadow of the Black Mountains, on the tops of which a few stray streaks of fog seemed to cling with wonderful tenacity, never, even in the memory of the oldest inhabitant, daring to swoop down into the valley. Butter, eggs and some fruit make up the chief products of this section.

From there we drove on to San Geronimo, meeting the line of the Northwestern Pacific railroad as it emerges into the valley of the San Geronimo creek where redwood and madrone fringe the southern slope and oak and laurel dot the lowlands. Here are the famous ranches of Mailliard, Roy and Dickson, where thoroughbred Jerseys and sheep and hogs are shipped in large numbers to the San Francisco markets.

We could easily have taken the train at this point but the contour of the country was such that we could not bear to miss its sylvan beauty, and so we drove on through the gradually narrowing valley to Lagunitas, where the timber still grows in such profusion that although it has been cut for railroad ties and fuel for nearly half a century, it still stands in sufficient abundance to preserve the scenic loveliness intact.

Then following the winding roadway along the edge of Lagunitas creek that foams and splashes in the rocky gorge below we came to where it joins that famous stream known as the Paper Mill creek and continuing along the course of that silent waterway upon whose mossy banks the woodwardia and maidenhair fern hide in the cool shadows of the giant redwoods we arrived at Camp Taylor, a favorite resort for the hunter, the angler and the weary business man seeking rest and quiet in the country. As the shades of evening were falling we decided to remain in that hostelry all night.

In the morning we rose early, took a dip in the refreshing swimming pool close beside the hotel and after a hearty breakfast continued on our journey. We passed the old paper mill at Taylorville, where the first paper on the coast was manufactured, and arrived at Tocoloma, the gateway of Marin County's great dairy district.

Here we left our conveyance at the commodious Tocoloma Hotel, and took the train for Point Reyes through rolling country intersected by streams and brushy canyons. On reaching the town we found ourselves in the land where butter is the all-absorbing industry. It is probably the greatest dairy section on the Pacific coast. The wind is always laden with dampness which keeps the pastures green during the entire year, and almost every variety of grass grows here including filaree, bunch clover, burr clover and others which are excellent feed for stock. In immaculate creameries the golden delicacy is prepared for our tables, and in quality, color and sweetness it is not excelled by the famous butter producing sections of Goshen in New York or the Western Reserve of Ohio, or is it equalled in any other part of the United States.

From Point Reyes we journeyed by rail along the picturesque shore of Tomales Bay skirting inlets and coves, passing the town of Marshall and on to the town of Tomales itself, located in a well favored valley irrigated by natural water courses flowing into Tomales Bay. Butter and cheese and poultry predominate as the industries of that place, and the town proper thrives on a healthy trade from outlying ranches.

As the day was still young we returned on the train to Marshall, and securing a boat rowed across Tomales Bay to Inverness, a hamlet that nestles on the wooded shore as artistic as some Arcadian village, and whose salubrious and invigorating climate makes it a delightful summer resort.

Returning across the bay, whose waters are a favorite haunt for water fowl of many varieties, namely the brant goose and canvassback and scaup ducks, we landed again at Marshalls. Many huts lined the beach in which live the Indians who for years have gained a good livelihood in digging the cohog or hardshell clam which is noted for its excellent flavor.

The afternion train took us back to Tocoloma, where we remained over night under the hospitable roof of mine host, Bertrand.

We found the team which we had left well refreshed for the journey next morning and proceeded across the hills to Olema, which lies in a fertile valley surrounded by farms whose soil furnishes the same luxuriant feed for cattle that is found in all that region about Tomales Bay. We left the quiet, historic town behind us and after traversing a valley of verdant meadows entered a belt of majestic redwoods which are the northern boundary of the far-famed Bear Valley, where a number of San Francisco and Marin County sportsmen have formed a game preserve and built a commodious clubhouse. Here in the heart of a primeval forest never desecrated by the woodman's ax we took luncheon as the guests of the clubmen.

The drive that followed is almost beyond description. Beneath the interlacing branches of noble sequoias we drove in awed silence, with no sound to disturb the forest stillness but the occasional drumming of a woodpecker or the ripple of a crystal brook that crossed our path beneath a rustic bridge. Brakes and five-fingered ferns hung from dripping banks and clusters of wild tiger lillies fringed the roadway. Now and then a grey squirrel would cross on an archway of foliage above us, and once we saw a deer staring at us from a clump of huckleberry.

For several miles we drove through this fairy-like scenery, and then suddenly emerged upon a broad plateau beyond which lay the Pacific Ocean sparkling in the sunlight. For a while we stood and watched the waves lash themselves into foam against the rocky shore and with the echo of their roar still in our ears we returned regretfully to Olema.

Here we passed the night in the Olema Hotel, where our good host, Nelson, entertained us in the manner that has made his hostelry famous throughout the entire county.

The following morning we continued our journey, arriving at Bolinas in time for our noonday meal. Here we visited many of the landmarks that tell of Marin County's early history, and watched the fishermen returning with their nets well filled with seafish captured beyond the bar whose silver sands guard Bolinas bay from the ocean storms.

Map of Marin County.

Then circling the eastern curve of the bay where many dairies are situated we turned toward the sea again and viewed the beautiful beach of Willow Camp, considered one of the finest on the coast and a mecca for hundreds of summer campers and bathers.

From here the roadway ascended high bluffs overlooking the ocean and wound in and out

amongst deep gulches where never-failing springs dash over boulders or seep through the sands into the sea below. All the while the lofty peak of Mt. Tamalpais rose above us to the east, and finally we came out upon its southern slope and descended through the Muir Woods, whose giant redwoods, thanks to the generosity of William Kent, have been converted into a national park where visitors from all parts of the earth may enjoy its rare scenic beauty undisturbed.

Mill Valley, called the Switzerland of America, was soon reached, and on its slopes that rise like a natural amphitheater, we gazed in admiration at the countless country homes sequestered in groves of evergreen trees. On the floor of the valley the buildings and streets of the town formed a picture that would delight the most critical artist. Churches, schools and business blocks of charming architecture showed it to be a wide-awake and progressive community, where every civic necessity and modern convenience were in evidence.

We decided to leave our team in the town and take the Mt. Tamalpais scenic Railway, known as the "crookedest road in the world" for the summit of Mt. Tamalpais. Winding through the beautiful canyon of Blithedale we passed numerous homes, among them Marsh's Japanese Village with its quaint oriental houses. Climbing through the canyon we finally left the laurels, redwoods and madrones that cover the lower spurs of the mountain and gained by many bends and sharp curves the Tavern of Tamalpais, where we rested for the night.

At sunrise we arose to enjoy what is perhaps one of the most glorious views in all the state. From the spacious veranda of the Tavern the panarama was perfect. The Sierra Nevada mountains were faintly perceptible 155 miles distant. We could see Mt. Diablo to the East, Mt. Hamilton to the South, and nearer at hand Berkeley, Oakland and Alameda, while San Francisco Bay, San Francisco, the Golden Gate, the Pacific ocean and the Faralones were all spread out at our feet like a map in relief. Ascending a short distance from the hotel to the highest pinnacle of the mountain we could see Lake Lagunitas in a pocket on its side, and further away at intervals along the line of the Northwestern Pacific Railroad groups of bright colored dwellings that we knew made up the many charming surburban towns of Southern Marin.

After enjoying the unequaled prospect to its fullest extent we breakfasted in the pleasant dining room of the hotel noted for its cuisine and then descended on the gravity car to Mill Valley.

Another ride through Mill Valley revealed more of its residential attractions, but time pressed so we took the county road that runs parallel to the eltctric line and drove along the shore of Richardson Bay to Sausalito.

From Sausalito we drove back over the same road that skirts the delightful shore of Richardson's Bay, and leaving the marshes behind us crosesd the Corte Madera hill into the town of that name. Artistic cottages and suburban residences dotted the oak and madrone covered knolls on either hand, and many excellent building sites awaited the coming of the country home-seeker.

A mile further on we encountered the town of Larkspur, another mecca for the San Francisco suburbanite, because of its ideal climate, its terraced slopes and its advantages for boating and bathing.

Kentfield, situated at the entrance of incomparable Ross Valley, was entered next, and here we found ourselves in a beautifully wooded vale commanding a superb view, of Mt. Tamalpais.

Amid the same ideal scenery we followed the San Anselmo creek to the town of San Anselmo itself, whose wonderful growth in the last few years has excited much favorable comment.

San Anselmo is the junction of the suburban third rail system connecting San Rafael with Sausalito and the steam line that runs from Sausalito to Cazadero, and it is also the transfer station for all freight that comes by the horseshoe route of the Northwestern Pacific Railroad from Tiburon to Sausalito. For this reason it is the most thriving business community of Ross Valley.

A two-mile drive on a well-paved boulevard took us to San Rafael, which we had passed five days before on our way northward. We were indeed glad that we had decided to make it the end of our journey, for here we could rest and enjoy to the full the recent impressions of our wonderful trip in surroundings that brought them constantly to mind. Here, where nature has been most lavish in her gifts lies the city like an enchanted village of old. From the lofty tower that stands in the grounds of the spacious Hotel Rafael we gazed upon it in unsuppressed admiration.

Its well-graded streets are kept in perfect order and it has a greater mileage of cement pavements than any town of its size in the state. Substantial business blocks line the highways, fine public buildings and parks are within its limits, banks, excellent schools and military academies speak of its prosperity,

Interior and Exterior Views of Marin County Golf Club Building.

Poultry in Marin County

WHILE Marin County is essentially a dairy county, it is also true that during the past few years the poultry industry has developed to large proportions. Nearly every section of the county has a few persons who devote much energy to the poultry industry, but the most extensive poultrymen are to be found in the Tomales country.

Among the pioneers in the business were the late Geo. W. Burbank, Wm. H. Cornett and Ed. Cornett. They started in the business on an extensive scale about fifteen years ago, and demonstrated that poultry raising could be made a success.

For several years. Mr. Burbank possessed one of the largest and most profitable ranches in this portion of the state having several thousand chickens and getting good results from the sale of poultry and eggs.

One of the successful poultry raisers was A. Rozendes who started in a small way on the coast, overlooking the ocean, and succeeded in paying off a big debt with the profits derived from his large flocks, which at times numbered 6000 or more. Another man who has made a success on the coast is Antonio Brazil with his flock of 4000 or more. Epi Morganti is one who started as a farm hand and now has his 4000 hens. John McDonald, a few miles south of Tomales, near Marshall's is an extensive poultry raiser and makes a success with a combination of dairying and chicken raising.

A few miles east of Tomales are to be found the big poultry ranches of W. W. Freeman with 7000 hens on a big dairy ranch; A. D. Hapkins with 5000 hens, who will probably hatch 10,000 chicks this year; John E. Freeman with probably 4000 hens, who raises several thousand young chicks every year.

A. Gericke & Sons have been successful and extensive poultrymen for several years, as have also Wm. Bassett, George Webster and others who each have from 3000 to 4000 White Leghorns feeding upon the hills.

D. J. Kirkland has made a success in raising chickens for the market; and among those who have been quite successful on small ranches are Geo. H. Fairbanks, H. C. Meyers, W. G. Irwin, Garrettson and DeKlarke and others.

The Climate

By J. H. KUSER, M. D.

Health Officer of Marin County

THE CLIMATE of Marin County is unexcelled by any in the state. In its varying changes from the fresh healthful ocean breezes along the coast from Willow Camp to Tomales bay to the mild, soothing and invigorating, balmy air of the interior valleys, it offers a change to satisfy the most exacting. The surf at Dipsea and along Tomales bay offers fine opportunities for surf bathing and aquatic sports. While the valleys and hill crests inland along the coast are covered with virgin pine and redwood trees which give off their fragrance and are most healthful to people in need of pure air with its plentiful supply of oxygen and ozone.

Down the lofty Tamalpais run hundreds of rivulets of the purest spring water, supplying the whole county with an abundance of fresh, pure water, an advantage enjoyed only by few counties.

Semi-tropical fruits grow here in abundance and with great facilty; in the early spring almond and apricot trees are in full bloom, followed by fragrant orange and lemon trees.

It cannot escape the close observer traveling on the bay towards beautiful Marin, the change taking place in the atmosphere on approaching the shore and made doubly impressible by keeping on traveling towards its interior valleys. On account of its location, facilities for drainage and a plentiful supply of water, Marin County has been singularly free from epidemic diseases, which have never been able to take a permanent foothold in this county.

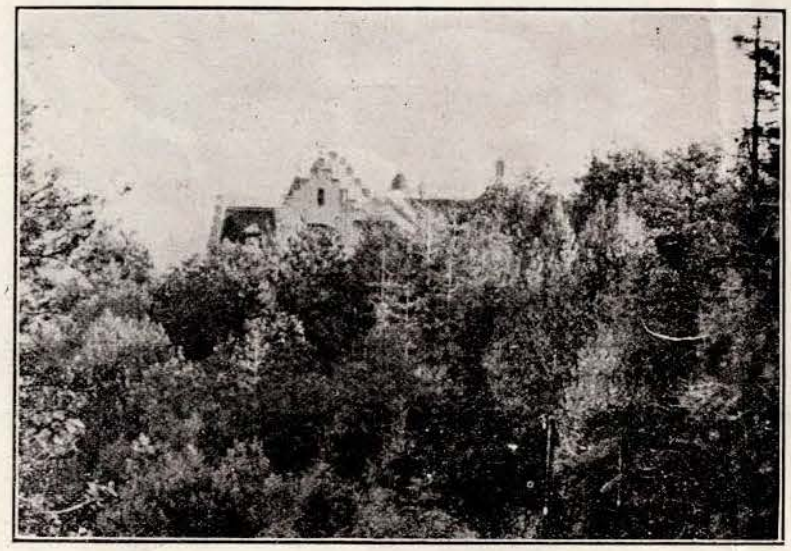
The hills in the surrounding country are covered like green velvet carpet and are furnishing healthy food for thousands of cows which give a plentiful supply of good, pure milk, equal to any in the state, and to be taken into consideration for the benefit of the rising generation.

The climate of Marin County has been found particularly adapted for the modern outdoor treatment and recuperation of convalescents. The county is well supplied with modern, up-to-date sanitariums, whose success is greatly influenced by the balmy air, sunshine and the absence of harsh winds and fogs.

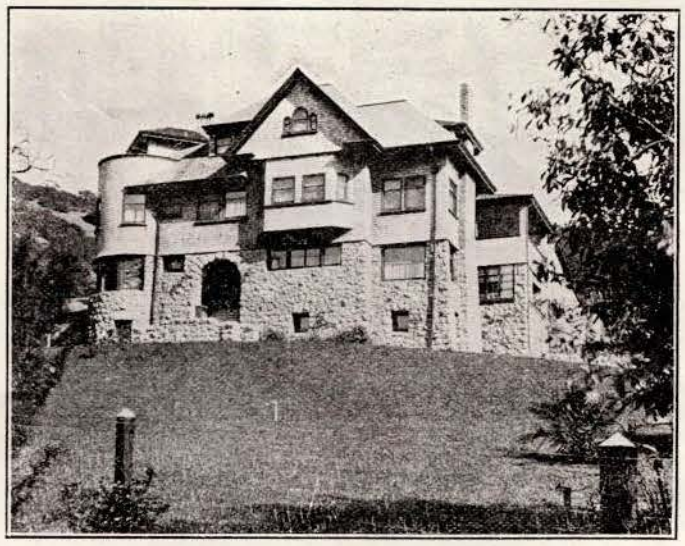
Taking it as a whole in regard to health and beautiful climate, and charming scenery, Marin County ocupies a unique place in the roster of counties of the beautiful State of California.

MARIN COUNTY HOMES AND BUILDINGS

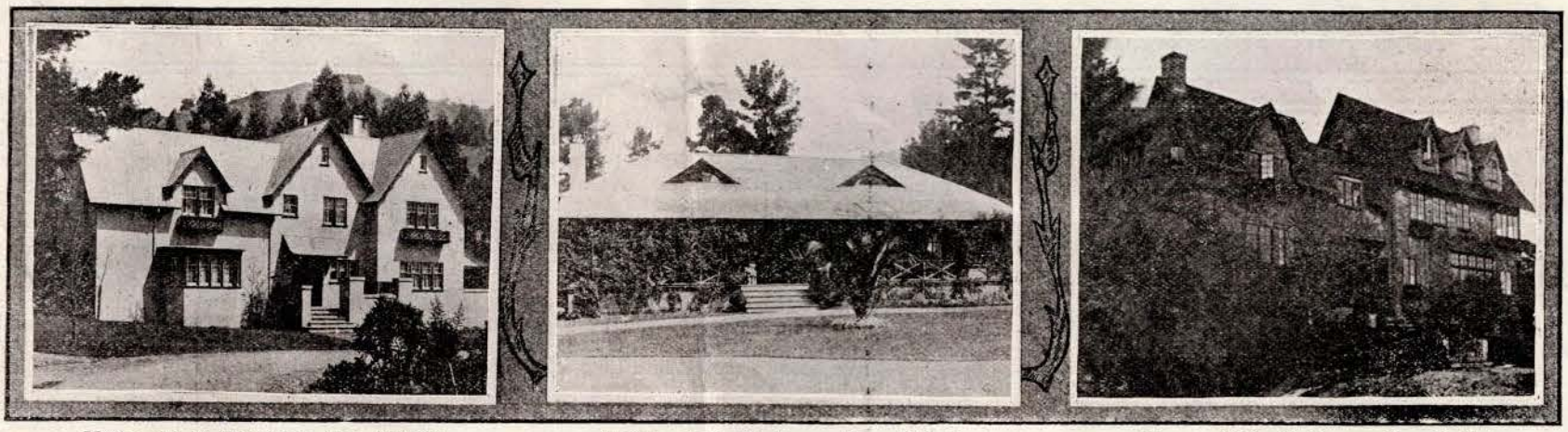
Carnegie Library, San Rafael. City Hall, San Rafael. Court House, San Rafael.



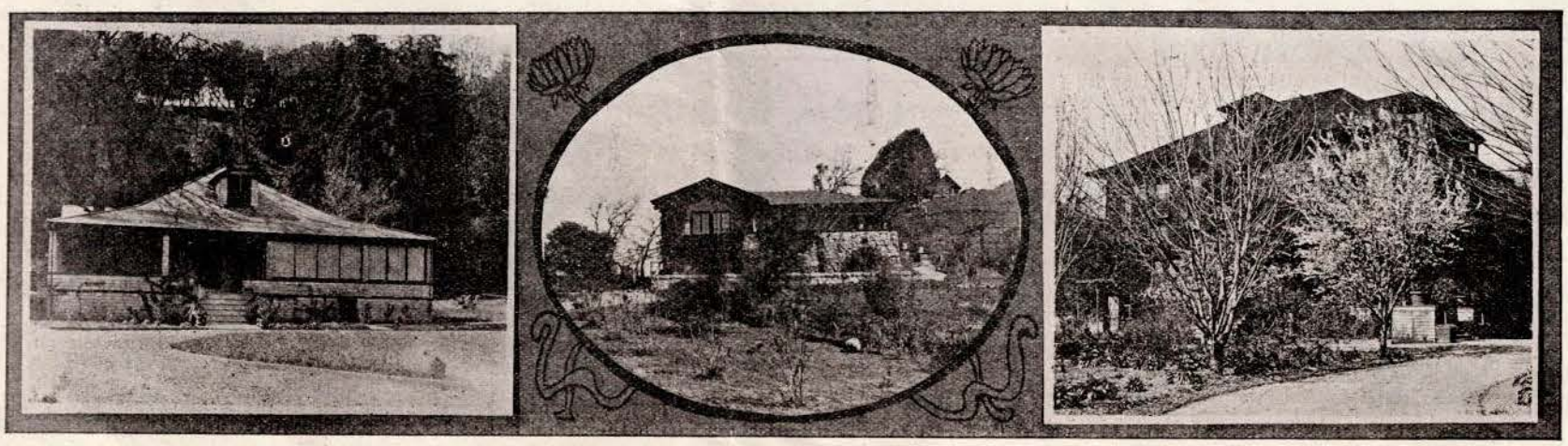
Home of E. C. Chapman, Corte Madera.



Home of C. A. Thayer, San Rafael.

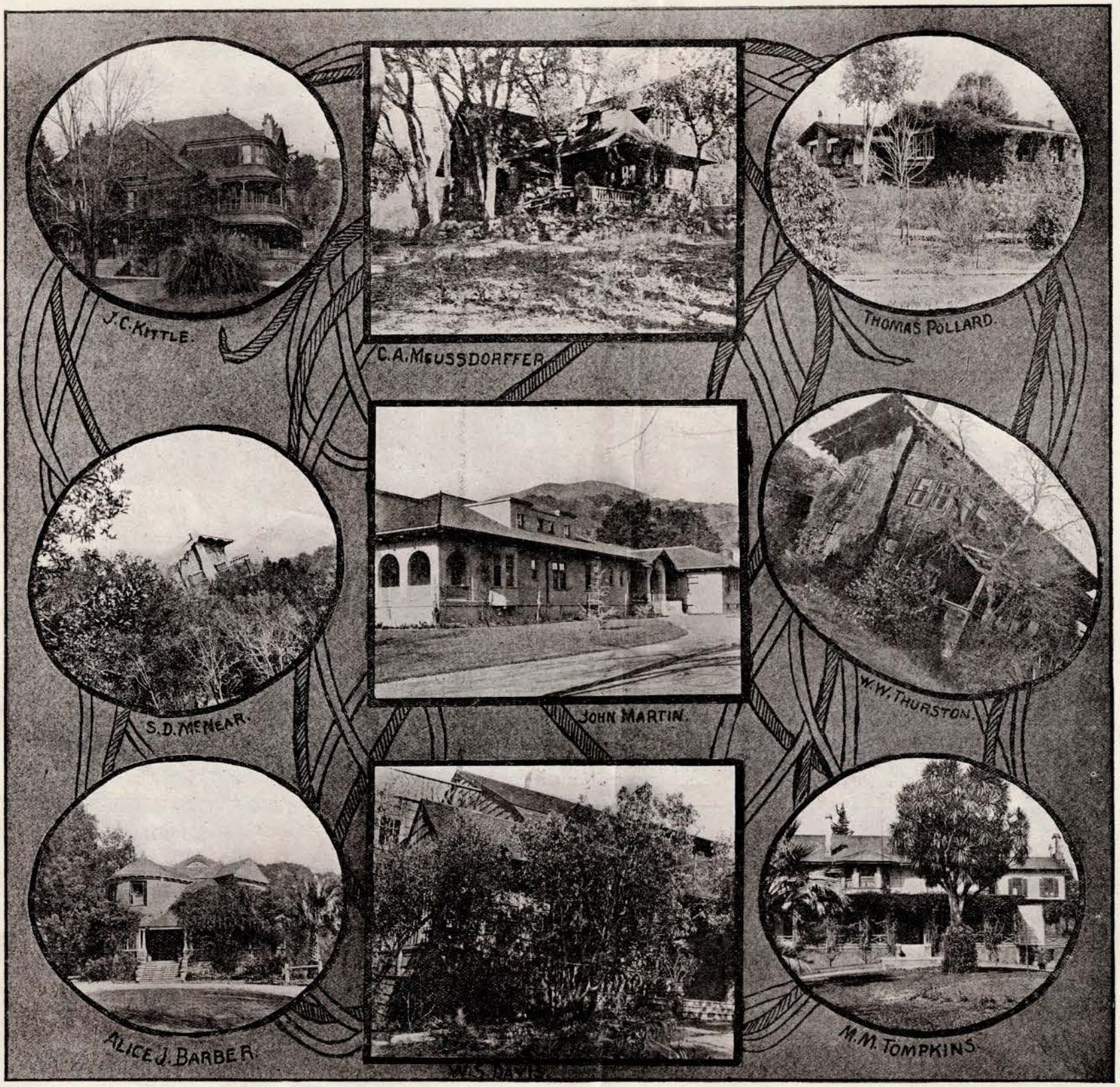


Home of F. Madison, San Rafael. Home of R. C. Jones, San Rafael. Home of E. C. Evans, San Rafael.



Home of A. W. Scott, Ross. Home of F. Croker, San Anselmo. Home of R. J. Davis, Ross.

ROSS VALLEY HOMES



H. E. Bothin, Ross. W. E. Jones, San Anselmo. A. A. Curtis, San Rafael.

Interior and Exterior of Lagunitas Country Club Building.

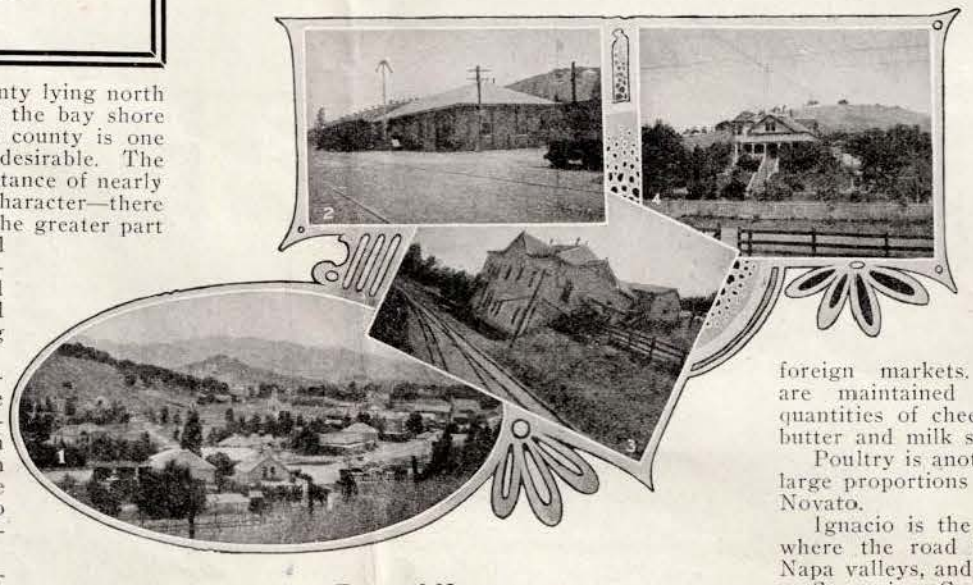
NOVATO

THAT portion of Marin County lying north of San Rafael and along the bay shore to the north line of the county is one of our richest and most desirable. The country for the entire distance of nearly twenty miles is of one general character—there are vast stretches of marsh land, the greater part of it having been reclaimed and converted into the most productive land. There are many broad and fertile valleys of the best land to be found anywhere extending back between the foothills.

Novato is the central and trading point for this section of the county. It is a town with a population of three or four hundred with a large number of people living on ranches within a few miles. There are several business houses, two churches, good schools and pleasant surroundings.

Like the greater part of Marin County this section is largely devoted to the dairy industry.

The Novato French Cheese Factory owned and operated by Mr. Herman Rudolff, is one of the established institutions of the county and has for several years past consumed large quantities of milk, converting it into fancy cheese which is shipped to all parts of the coast. There are from twelve to eighteen persons employed and fourteen farmers sell their milk to the factory, which in the fall and winter months uses 7500 pounds of milk per day, and in the spring 12,000 per day. Some fourteen different varieties of cheese—German and French cheeses only—are made. The demand for milk for the city market is great, but the farmers prefer to sell to the factory as they get a better price and find it more satisfactory. This factory was established fourteen years ago by Mr. Rudolff, who has a comfortable home adjoining.



1—Town of Novato.
2—Novata Depot.
3—French Cheese Factory.
4—Home of H. Rudolff.

Many varieties of fruit do well here and Novato has one of the largest apple orchards in the county. Apples are shipped in carload lots to eastern and foreign markets. Several large dairy herds are maintained on the ranches and large quantities of cheese is made, in addition to the butter and milk sold.

Poultry is another industry that has grown to large proportions during the past few years near Novato.

Ignacio is the junction point on the railroad where the road branches for the Sonoma and Napa valleys, and is an important shipping point.

Supervisor G. Pacheco owns and resides upon one of the best dairy ranches. He has a large acreage of the finest valley land and his home place is surrounded by an orange orchard.

Home of Mrs. E. Kent. Home of Wm. Kent. Home of Mrs. Geo. Roe.

Kentfield

By
J. E. LEWIS

Nestling closely under the sheltering wing of grand old Mt. Tamalpais is situated the beautiful village of Kentfield, being only four miles from the county seat. San Rafael, and in the heart of the far-famed Ross Valley. There is a something about the altitude and atmosphere of Kentfield that is hardly to be found anywhere. It is so completely sheltered by the stately old mountain that wind and fog are practically unknown here. The climate for the year round can hardly be equalled, the scenery is unique and unsurpassed, the society is of the very best and most refined.

Kentfield has one of the most modern and up-to-date schools, with two very efficient instructors. Bathing is available in the tide water of Corte Madera Creek, almost at our very door, boating is also indulged in on the same waterway. In the winter season duck hunting is one of the recreations that may be enjoyed by the residents of this section. It is not uncommon to see deer running wild within ten minutes' walk from Kentfield. In fact other kinds of wild game are zealously guarded on the mountain slopes for the amusement of the home people and the edification of visitors from the metropolis, who upon sight of them are simply amazed to find the deer and other wild game can be sen running wild in their natural state within fifty minutes' ride from their homes in San Francisco.

Kentfield enjoys almost all of the conveniences of city life, trades people of all kinds are at our door, electricity, telephones and everything that goes to make up a pleasant home, and of the most modern type.

Kentfield is to have in the very near future a modern playground constructed on the most improved plans. when completed it will be second to none, not even to the popular playground in Golden Gate Park. Mrs. A. F. Kent, has donated twenty-nine acres of land near the station for the purpose, she and her son, Hon. William Kent, the donor of Muir Woods, to the United States Government, will. it is said, erect the first building on the premises, which will be used for reading room, public meeting hall, etc. The Stadium association will furnish the money to fit up the grounds.

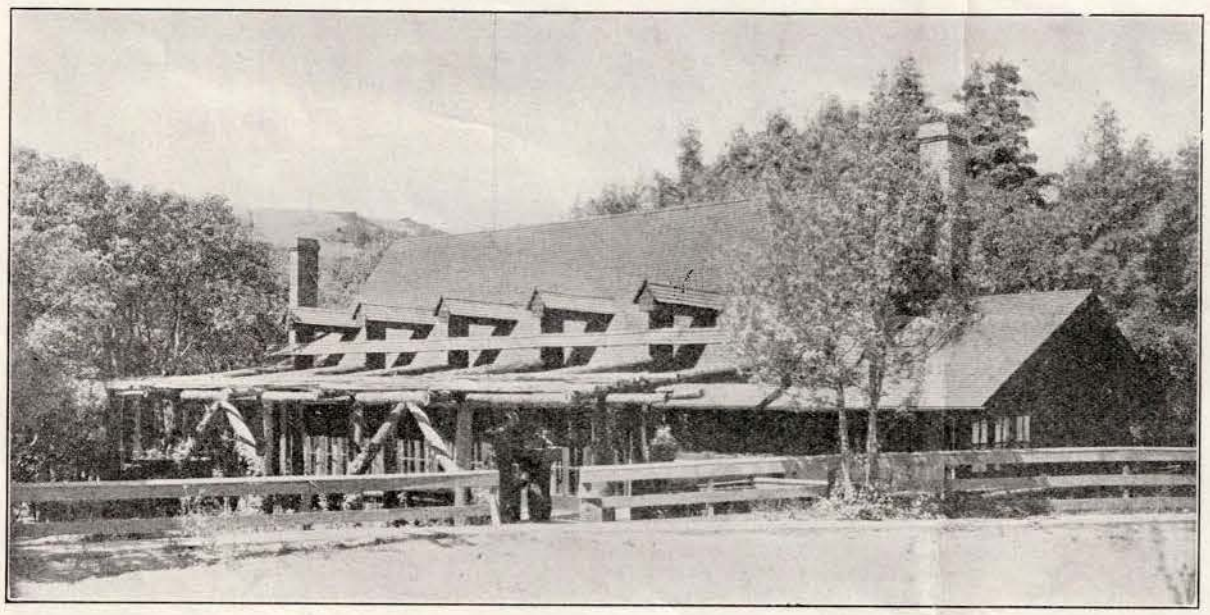
MILL VALLEY

: : : By : : :

JUDGE THOMAS FOTTRELL

IN OCTOBER, 1889, just nineteen years ago, the writer came to Mill Valley. There was but one dwelling where our town site is located—a cabin situated near the corner of Corte Madera avenue and Gardner street. The Ranch House, where the Scovern tragedy took place some years before, was in Homestead Valley.

The Throckmorton ranch, of 14,500 acres, was about to be divided and placed upon the market.



Outdoor Art Club, Mill Valley

This great estate on which Samuel M. Trockmorton had spent the best portion of his life, his energy, and all his resources, both legal and pecuniary, in accumulating, was about to be thrown open to the public for a price. Years were spent in the acquisition of this great extent of land. It was acquired piece by piece, by fair means and foul, and jealously guarded from trespass. The work of a lifetime was about to be undone, and the whole people given a chance to enjoy the perfect climate and scenic wonders of the place, for here the law of entail does not obtain. The people would again come by their own, and be permitted to purchase in small parcels this vast estate, whereon stands the now far-famed Mount Tamalpais, the now equal far-famed "Muir Woods"—our latest national park — the seven miles of sea coast fronting upon the Pacific, and the Valley of the Mill, nestling beneath the wooded slopes and darksome canyons of the mountain.

Commercialism as greed was not the moving cause of the advent of the writer. He came through necessity after a wandering life on foot, in prairie schooners, and on horseback, over the plains of the middle west, and the grandeur of the Rock Mountains. His wanderlust ceased to be a lure. He thought he had found a haven of health, beauty and rest, superior to any he had seen—and thinks so still.

In those early days when survey parties were laying out avenues, drives and villa sites, within half a mile of where the depot now stands, wanderers would sometimes appear. Being told of the nature of the work these simple debonair city folk, would laugh and pass on. There were none then bold enough, to predict or even imagine the building and occupying of dwellings upon the foothills far beyond the valley; the running of a steam railroad up the mountain to a hotel upon the summit; the conservation of the Redwood Canyon as a national park, or the many wonders which have come to pass within a few years.

The first two winters of his residence in Mill Valley, the writer had often to depend upon his gun for meat, and one did not require to be much of a shot to replenish the larder, for there was game of all kinds in abundance. Now we are supplied with all the luxuries of life. A glance at the advertising columns of either of the two weekly newspapers published in our town, will amply prove the fact.

In 1891 it was with difficulty we could gather together the prescribed number of children to entitle us to a public school. If we did stuff the list with a few under or over the legal age, we felt that it was done in a good cause. Our first school house still stands, and is located in the rear of the lot beside the bank. Now we have two grammar schools, and a third is about to be constructed. In addition an up-to-date and ornate High School was opened a few months since with an initial attendance of over eighty pupils. We are a healthy and fairly sane community, the Teddyne philosophy not only being endorsed in theory, but worked out in practice. Our two grammar schools costing in the neighborhood of $25,000 are insufficient for our needs and we anxiously await the completion of the third.

All the requisites for a life of comfort—nay luxury—we now posesss. Lady or gentleman doctors attend our arrival, and within the present year a worthy citizen had the temerity to start an undertaking establishment. All the appointments are of the best, and exceedingly impressive to behold, but business is slack. The beautiful new broadcloth suit and immaculate linen of the Mute, is still unsullied. The gloomy trappings of the black stallions are carefully stored in camphor, for these prancing steeds are much more often seen in the wedding coach than the hearse.

The sworn statement of the town assessor, made after the incorporation of the town in 1901 shows that there were about 268 male citizens, over the age of twenty-one years then residing here.

The registration which has just closed shows over six hundred voters registered here during the present year. In March, 1901, when our first assessment was made, the total value of all property was under $600,000; at the present writing it is $1,500,000.

We have indeed prospered and the coming spring is looked forward to by the wise ones for a phenomenal growth and boom in the building line.

But such is the perversity and selfishness of the writer that he is sorry for it. He yearns for the days when the steam whistle, and intensive labor of the locomotive were unheard. When our creeks, well stocked with fish, meandered with a sparkling ripple or rush, and the "speckled beauties" rose with every cast to the fly. When deer browsed in the vicinity of the schoolhouse and jack rabbits, cotton tails and quail merely moved aside upon the trail to let one pass.

We have "progressed," we have "prospered," but the peaceful calm of early days is gone. The rest which the writer thought he had found—and perhaps it is as well—he now feels will come only with The End.

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Truly Marin County with its admirable advantages, its delightful climate and its progressive citizens is destined to be the greatest place of suburban residence about the metropolis. The prosperity of the past few years will most certainly be continued for many years to come.

Interior and Exterior Views of the Eastland Home in Mill Valley.

Churches of Marin County

By DR. McDONALD

"I was glad when they said unto me,
Let us go into the house of the Lord.
Our feet shall stand within thy gates,
O Jerusalem."

IN 1579, on our Marin shore, Francis Fletcher, chaplain of the Golden Hind—the treasure-laden ship of Sir Francis Drake, conducted the first Protestant religious service held on the American continent.

The first of all the native sons and daughters of the "New World" to listen to the songs of redemption were the Marin County Indians, who flocked to look upon these strangers whom they regarded as beings "more than mortal." They could not understand the words of devotion they heard. They were greatly delighted with the hymns of praise. This historic event, of far more than local import, is commemorated by that noble "Prayer Book Cross," in Golden Gate Park, the gift of George W. Childs. That is splendid, but it is not adequate.

When the Children of Israel crossed the Jordan into the "Holy Land," the great leader, Joshua, said: "Take you up every man a stone upon his shoulders according unto the number of the tribes of the Children of Israel." These stones were placed to mark that crossing, for a sign, "that shall be for a memorial unto the Children of Israel forever."—Joshua 4:7.

Fitting would it be if the men of Marin County would say: "We will take stones upon our shoulders and mark that spot on Drake's Bay, where the God of our fathers was first publicly worshiped on this now great Christian continent, that it may be a sign and a memorial to our children forever. And when it is finished let them gather the people there, as pilgrims to a sacred shrine, and dedicate it to our King, as I saw Bishop Nichols and his sympathizing friends dedicate the Prayer Book Cross as a memorial of the same event.

Catholic Churches of Marin County.

The second last of the twenty-one missions of California established by the brown-clad Franciscans from Spain was known as "San Rafael Archangel," a name signifying "the healing of God." It was frequently called the "Hospital Mission," and was founded on a place called by the natives Managuant in 1817. The building erected in 1818 was a long, low house, 87x42 feet. The mission was self-supporting and even furnished supplies to San Francisco. It was secularized in 1834 and on June 8, 1846, was sold to Antonio Sunol and A. M. Pico for $8,000. The title was declared invalid. Not a vestige of the old mission which stood in front of the present St. Rafael's Church is to been today.

St. Raphael's Catholic Church San Rafael.

San Rafael and its smaller tributary missions were attended for many years from St. Vincent's asylum. Archbishop Riordan erected San Rafael into an-independent parish in 1884 with the late Rev. Hugh Lagan as firts rector. During the sixteen years of his incumbency he transferred the cemetery from San Rafael to Mount Olivet, outside the city limits, enlarged the church, built the parochial hall, school and priests' residence, and also had erected St. Hilary's Church at Tiburon, and St. Patrick's Church at Larkspur.

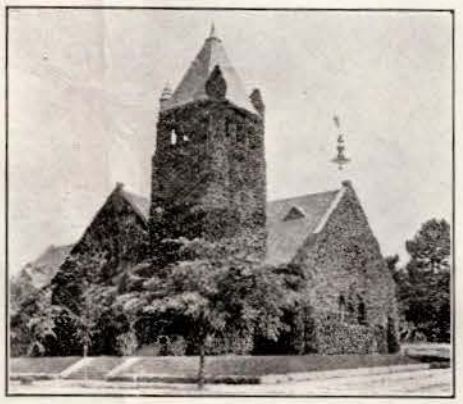
Owing to the increased Catholic population in this county the territory formerly attended from the Mission San Rafael has today eleven Catholic churches and the spiritual needs of the people are cared for by ten resident priests as follows:

St. Raphael's Church, St. Hilary's Church, Tiburon, State Prison, San Quentin, Rev. Thomas Phillips, Rector; Rev. M. J. Walsh, Assistant; Rev. P. T. Collopy, Assistant. Star of the Sea Church, Sausalito, Mount Carmel Church, Mill Valley, Rev. John Valentine, Rector; Rev. R. Sesnon, Assistant. . St. John's Church, Novato; St. Mary's Church, Nicasio, Rev. M. J. Clifford, Rector. St. Anselm's Church, San Anselmo; St. Patrick's Church, Larkspur, Rev. John T. Egan, Pastor. St. Mary Magdalen's Church, Bolinas; Stations at Olema and Point Reyes; Rev. W. J. Lande, Rector. Church of the Assumption, Tomales; St. Francis Church, Marshalls, Rev. Joseph M. Gleason, Rector; Rev. P. Byrne, Assistant. St. Vincent's College, Rev. P. J. Van Schie, Spiritual Director; Rev. Brother Xenephon, President. The Dominican College at San Rafael conducted by the Dominican Sisters is a large and fashionable academy for young ladies; Rev. Mother Louis, O. P. Prioress.

Presbyterian Institutions and Churches.

Marin County has exerted a strong magnetic influence upon the Presbyterian Church. Through the generosity of Mr. Arthur W. Foster, of San Rafael, a noble site of fourteen acres was given to its San Francisco Theological Seminary in 1889 at San Anselmo. Large gifts for endowments and buildings were secured. The change of location was made, and the splendid buildings erected that now adorn the site that is remarkably rich in its natural attractions.

"The Presbyterian Orphanage and Farm" under the management of a number of influential and most efficient women of the church, is located near San Anselmo. It has more than one hundred children in its attractive and well provided home. The King's Daughters of the First Presbyterian Church of Oakland built it a well appointed cottage hospital but it rarely has a patient.



First Presbyterian Church, San Rafael

Tomales Presbyterian Church

Tomales, then at the "head of navigation," and an important business place, was visited in 1863 when religious services were held in a building used as a school house. Irregular services were held there until 1870. July 24, 1871, Rev. Charles H. Crawford organized the Tomales Church with nineteen members. A house of worship, costing $4500, built during 1870, was burned when ready for dedication. A new one was built in 1871 at a cost of $3500. The following prominent business men served as trustees: Warren Dutton, Thomas McCune, G. W. Burbank, Robert Bailey. The present minister is George Fisher, who also supplies the Bodega Church in Sonoma county.

First Presbyterian Church

The First Presbyterian Church of San Rafael was organized September 11, 1869, with thirteen members. It is now a strong, influential church. For a time it had no certain dwelling place; now it occupies one of the finest houses of worship in the synod. In 1875, during the first year of the writer's pastorate, the building now occupied by the Congregational Church, was erected. It was dedicated on the first Sabbath in January, 1876; and was occupied until the completion of the new one, made possible by Mrs. Ella Nichols Park's munificent gift of $20,000.

Bolinas Church.

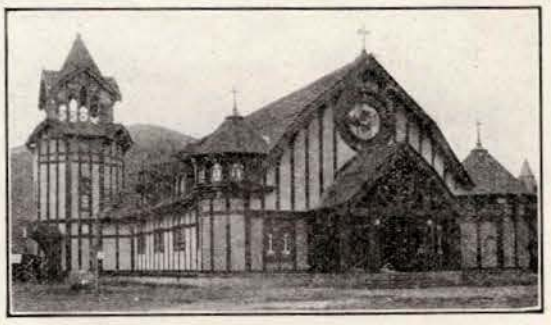
August 8, 1874, this church was organized with eleven members. The house of worship built near the head of the bay was removed to the village, where it now accommodates many summer visitors who are attracted to Bolinas. Its pulpit is supplied by students from the seminary at San Anselmo.

Belvedere Church.

Rev. Wm. K. Guthrie, then a student, was in charge of the Belvedere Mission, when the church was organized, September 20, 1896, with six members. The same day its fine chapel was dedicated. The only outside aid received was a loan of $500 from the Board of Church Extension. The church is paying this off gradually. Professor Day, of the Seminary, is now supplying the pulpit, usually occupied by students.

The San Anselmo Church.

Until recently this was "The Seminary Church" but it has changed its name and opened its doors more widely until the people of the rapidly growing San Anselmo and Ross Valley.



Cathedral, San Anselmo.

Mr. Alexander Montgomery, who gave the Seminary $250,000 added $50,000 to his benefactions to build and provide for the care of a chapel. Built of stone, elegantly finished, with an equally fine Sunday School room, it provides the San Anselmo Church with an elegant home.

Dr. Landon supplies its pulpit and exercises a kindly pastorate over the flock.

The Sausalito Church.

Occasional services were held in Sausalito years ago by ministers of the Presbyterian Church; Rev. G. A. Gardiner for the longest period.

The Congregationalists organized a church and built a house of worship. This was eventually transferred to the Presbyterians, who have recently sold the original church building and accepted the gift of lots more favorably located, on which the generous donors, Mr. and Mrs. Hickman, will build a handsome, well equipped house of worship.

The Second San Anselmo Church.

This is a new organization with a new sanctuary, in the "Bush Tract" near Fairfax. Some of the students of the Seminary assisted as builders in providing its house of worship. Mr. Hood of the Seminary is in charge of the work; a "workman that needeth not to be ashamed."

Corte Madera Church.

In 1893 Rev. Gus. A. Gardiner located in Baltimore Canyon. He conducted a Sunday School and public worship in his tent for several months. In the spring of 1894 he built his residence and made of that a sanctuary for religious services until 1897. In 1897 a church was organized in the Corte Madera school house, midway between Larkspur and Corte Madera. The attempt to erect a house of worship in that locality failed. In 1899 the church was reorganized, as the Corte Madera Presbyterian Church and soon its fine building was erected on its conspicuous and beautiful site.

The Larkspur Mission.

In view of the fact that Larkspur has no Protestant church an earnest effort has been made to, in a measure, supply its want. Through the generosity of Mr. Wright, president of the land company, a well located lot has been donated and a modest chapel erected. It is expected regular services will be held there with the opening of the busy spring season.

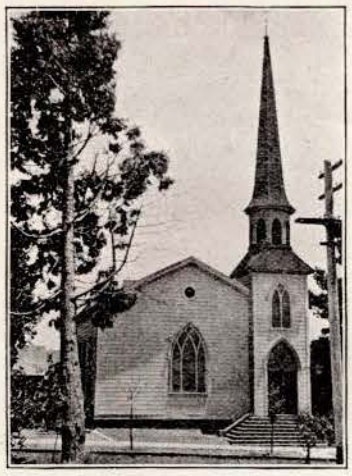
Novato Church.

Rev. R. W. Reynolds, then a student, prepared the way for the organization of the Novato church, and gave valuable aid in building its house of worship which cost $1500. About $300 of the amount was donated in labor and lumber. The church was organized February 2, 1906, with seventeen members. During nearly all of its history it has been under the care of Seminary students. It has a Sunday School of forty members. It is the only Protestant church in that part of the county. Mr. Fisk of the Seminary is in charge of it.

The San Rafael Church.

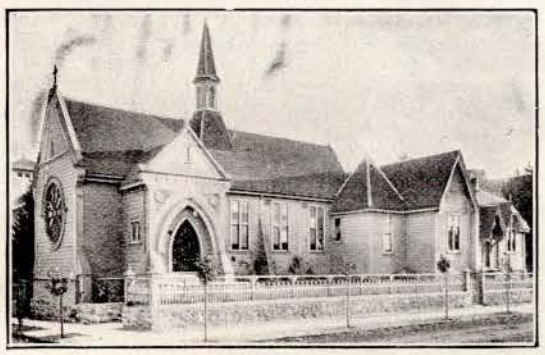
In 1851 Rev. S. D. Simmonds, of San Francisco, held services in several places in Marin and So-

noma Counties. One was San Rafael. In 1859 L. K. Walker and A. L. Bateman alternately visited San Rafael and ministered to the people, gathering together the few Methodists and those of other churches who had settled there, and formed the nucleus of a society. In 1862 the Rev. Noah Burton was sent to San Rafael. Tullie worship was held in the old adobe courthouse. During the pastorate of Rev. W. Hullert in the year 1870 a lot was purchased on Fifth street and a house of worship built upon it. Several years later it was removed to its present location on Fourth street. The building has been improved and a parsonage built alongside of it.



Congregational Church, San Rafael.

"Father" Burton who supplied this church and the State Prison much of his time for many years took a deep interest in the prisoners at San Quentin. The barrels of apples sent them from his Sonoma County ranch at Thanksgiving each year, helped to cheer and brighten the lives of his imprisoned friends. Learning of his serious illness



Saint Paul's Church, San Rafael.

in the hospital at San Quentin Mrs. Robert Watt, then living in San Rafael, and the writer, went to visit him and stood at his bed-side when his beloved Lord called him home to hear the welcome: "Well done, thou good and faithful servant; enter thou into the joys of thy Lord."

The pastor of the prosperous church of today is Rev. G. E. Simmons.

The Olema Methodist Church.

The Olema Church was established about 1891. It has a fine chapel. Its front is adorned with a large beautiful memorial window, placed there in memory of Mrs. Julia Payne Shafter. It has a convenient and comfortable parsonage, but no resident minister. By appointment of Conference, Rev. Silas S. Stimpson of San Rafael has supplied the church for the past six years.

Episcopal Churches.

Saint Paul's Church was organized some forty years ago by the efforts of several well-known citizens. The first services were held in the Courthouse and the Masonic Hall. The Rev. Mr. Dyer was the first rector, and was compelled to add to his meager salary by keeping a boys' school. The church soon had a building of its own and prospered. Many rectors have come and gone, but the general result has been one of advancement. Services are held every Sunday at 8 a. m., 11 a. m., and 7:30 p. m., and on holidays at 10 a. m. There is a flourishing Sunday School, and a strong boys' club with a gymnasium. The Altar Guild, the Missionary Auxiliary, the Woman's Aid Society, the Girls' Auxiliary and the choir are all in a healthy condition and doing splendid work.

Church of Our Saviour, Mill Valley.

This church, of which Rev. H. Howett is rector, is situated on Lovell avenue. Its house of worship was built by Mr. H. C. Campbell as a memorial to the Reverend Frederick Reed, first rector of Sausailto.

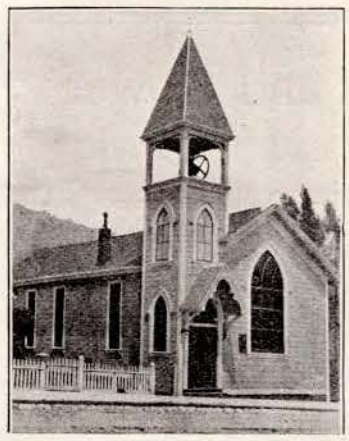
The first service was held August 7, 1892. The building was dedicated by Bishop Nicholls the following September. The parsonage was built in 1898. A large Guild Hall has just been built for Guild, Sunday School and other parish purposes.

Ross Valley.

The San Anselmo Chapel was established about twenty years ago. Its neat house of worship was built on a lot donated by Mrs. Ross. Until the coming in March, 1898, of Rev. Hubert Cowley-Carrol it has not had its own rector. Judging from the reports of its various auxiliaries, he is the leader of a very religious and useful organized body of Christian workers. It has a fine rectory near the church.

Congregational Churches.

The First Congregational Church of San Rafael, Rev. Clarence H. Stevens, pastor, is centrally located. Services are held on every Sunday morning and evening and Sunday School prior to morning service. Midweek prayer meeting at 7:30 on Wednesdays. The Christian Endeavor Society meets Sundays at 6:30 p. m. and includes a band of enthusiastic workers. A Men's Club recently formed promises to be a great aid to the church spiritually.



Methodist Episcopal Church San Rafael.

Mill Valley Congregational Church.

"The groves were God's first temples." It was in Cathedral Grove, a group of redwood trees, near the old mill that religious services were first held by the congregation that was organized in a Congregational Church in 1896. Its proper valued at $10,000, consists of a two story church building and a fine parsonage. The church was organized by Rev. John Pea. Its present pastor Rev. Sidney R. Garrow, has served the church for eight years.

The Christian Science Society of Mill Valley.

In October, 1902, an invitation was extended by Mrs. John Rea to all those interested in Christian Science to attend Christian Science services to be held every Sunday morning at her home,

Little Church at Nicasio.

Crown Point, Mill Valley. These services continued until April 1, 1906, when growth and increased attendance pointed to the wisdom of holding the services in a public hall in a location more convenient for all.

The reading room is open every week-day from 2 to 4 p. m. A mid-week meeting is held every Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock for testimonies of healing and remarks on Christian Science.

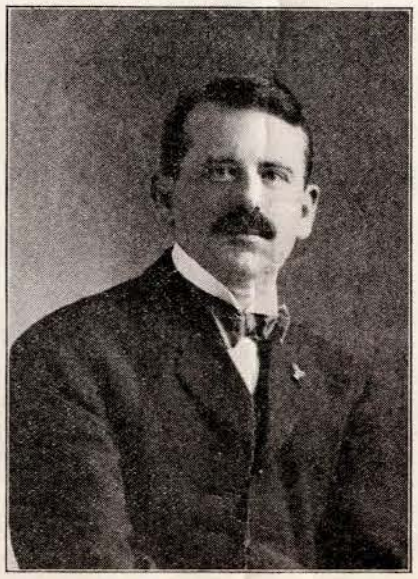
An Able Officer

THOS. P. BOYD, the subject of this sketch, has been District Attorney of Marin County since the first Monday of January, 1903. Prior to that time he had for several terms served the City of San Rafael as its city attorney. During Mr. Boyd's incumbency of the district attorney's office he has had charge of very important litigation, both civil and criminal, for the County of Marin, all of which he has handled with unqualified success.

A fact not generally known is that the District Attorney of all counties except San Francisco county, is the legal adviser of the Board of Supervisors and must attend to all civil litigation as well as prosecute persons accused of crime.

His work as criminal prosecutor needs no comment. His last biennial report shows that there was only one acquittal in twenty-six cases prosecuted by him in the Superior Court.

Among the noteworthy actions defended by him in behalf of the county is that of the Dunden Bridge Construction Company against the County of Marin. The Bridge Company had contracted to erect a bridge across the lagoon between Belvedere and Tiburon for $7000. A bridge was constructed, but as the work was not done in accordance with the plans and specifications, on the District Attorney's advice the Board of Supervisors refused to pay Dunden anything for the work. His company then brought suit to recover the full amount of the contract price. The case was tried before a jury, and a substantial verdict found for the county. That case is now on appeal to



Thos. P. Boyd, District Attorney of Marin Co.

the Supreme Court. A very important branch of his work is to conduct all technical preceedings for the issuing of school bonds, formation of new Sanitary Districts and the incorporation of new municipalities. Large issues of bonds have been voted and issued under his legal guidance, such issues for instance as Mill Valley's $15,000, Ross $15,000, San Anselmo 15,000, and numerous smaller issues, and so well has the work been done, that in each instance the bonds sold at a good premium.

Bolinas and Larkspur Sanitary Districts were organized by him and the $15,000 bond issue of Bolinas and the $35,000 bond issue of Larkspur were prepared by Mr. Boyd.

The proceedings for the incorporation of the new Towns of San Anselmo, Ross and Larkspur were consummated under his supervision.

The office of District Attorney is one that requires high technical learning in the office as well as skill and experience as a court practitioner, and Mr. Boyd has fulfilled both of these requirements to the satisfaction of the people of Marin County.

Mr. Boyd is a man of family and resides with his wife, formerly Miss Grace Verdenal, and three children on Petaluma avenue in San Rafael.

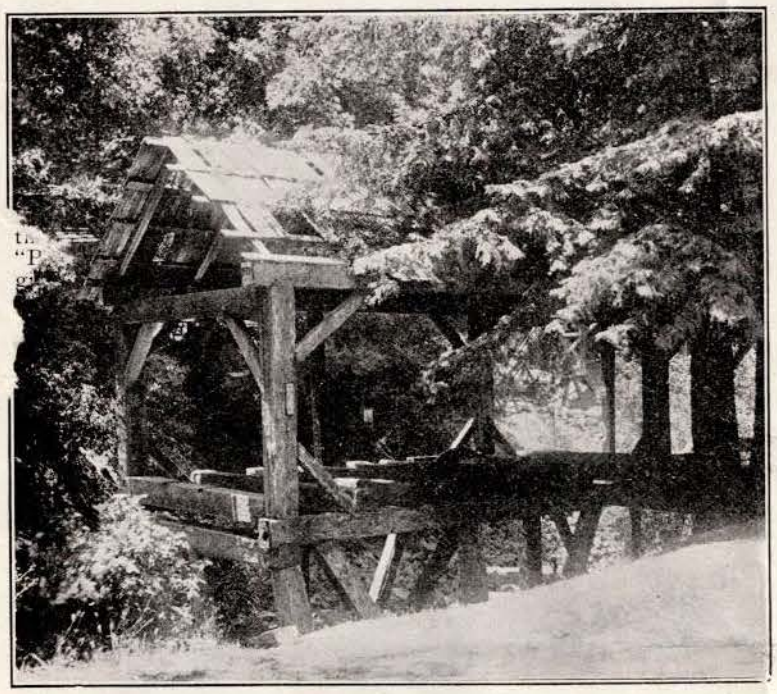
Ex-Sheriff James Tunstead is preparing to put the Linda Vista and Bunker Hill tracts on the market at prices which will come within the means of home seekers and on easy terms if desired. Intending purchasers will do well so see Mr. Tunstead as he has forty-two years' experience in the county and is always pleased to give strangers any and all information as to value, location and climate in any part of the county. He will be found at his office in his new building at San Anselmo over the drug store.

Light and Power

By WALLACE H. FOSTER

THE light and power situation has been covered fully in Marin County considering that for the most part of the territory supplied is residential with comparatively wide stretches between settlements.

The Pacific Gas & Electric Co., from its long distance transmission lines, furnishes electricity for power and lighting to San Rafael, San Anselmo, Ross, Kentfield, Larkspur, Corte Madera, Mill Valley, Sausalito, Belvedere, Tiburon, San Quentin, Point Pedro and as far north as St. Vincent's Orphanage. The long distance transmission lines are fed by a number of large water power houses and steam generating stations and deliver the current to two sub-stations, one at Alto and the other at San Rafael. These sub-stations are reducing, switching and regulating points, the Alto sub-station feeding Sausalito, Mill Valley, Belvedere and Tiburon, and the San Rafael sub-station the other towns mentioned above. Alto sub-station has a capacity for 2000 kilowatts in transformers, and can handle a load of 75 amperes on its automatic regulators. San Rafael sub-station has a capacity of 1600 kilowatts in transformers and can regulate a load of 300 amperes.



The Old Mill, Mill Valley.

All current supplied is 60 cycle alternating, single phase for lighting and small power installations and three phase for large power installations. For lighting it is delivered at from 110 to 250 volts, the other districts being supplied at from 110 to 115 volts depending on distance from the substation, and the new districts at from 220 to 230 volts. For power, it is supplied at from 110 to 440 volts and can be furnished as high as 2200 for consumers desiring primary installations.

The use of electricity for lighting is so general and apparent that little mention need be made of it; suffice it to say that 95 per cent of the buildings in the district are lighted by electicity.

The use of motors for power purposes is also great but not so apparent. It is the writer's belief that over 99 per cent of the stationary power in the county is electric. From the tiny fan or sewing machine up to the powerful direct current generators of the Northwestern Pacific Railroad, electricity furnishes the motive power. Printing presses and washing machines, brick works and pianos, ice machines and wood saws, planing mills and cream separators, organ bellows and phonographs, quarries and horse clippers, all are turned by the same unseen but powerful hand.

One field in which the motor has become particularly popular is that of domestic pumping and numbers of property owners now have water companies of their own. Many of these little plants are almost human in their operation, the motors starting and stopping through the closing or opening of a switch controlled by a float in the water tank.

So general has the use of electric power become that the output during the day exceeds that at night, a condition which seldom exists in the distribution of electricity.

Gas is supplied by the same company to San Rafael and San Quentin Prison. It is made of crude oil as is practically all the gas on the Pacific Coast at the present writing. The plant has a capacity of about 150,000 cubic feet per day although the output has never reached 70 percent of that figure. The holder or gasometer capacity is 125,000 cubic feet at San Rafael and 3000 cubic feet at the prison. The oil is delivered to the plant by barge via San Rafael canal.

The use of gas in the territory covered is so general that little increased consumption is noted from year to year except from the addition of new consumers.

In conclusion it may be noted that improvements are constantly being made in both the electric and gas plants with a view toward perfection of service, the present sub-station equipment being of the latest design and capable of handling an increase of 100 per cent in load and the gas plant of an increase of 30 per cent without the installation of additional machinery. The company's confidence in the growth of Marin County has prompted the installation of this excess capacity and in the writer's opinion this confidence is not misplaced.

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The area of Marin County is 516 square miles or 330,000 acres. San Rafael is the county seat. Novato is the center of the fruit district.

SCHOOLS

By PROF. J. B. DAVIDSON
County School Superintendent

PRIVATE schools were the first to be established in the county. As early as 1850 such schools were maintained in San Rafael and Sausalito, and perhaps in other parts of the county. It is interesting to know that Mrs. M. H. De Young was the first private school teacher in Sausalito and also the first public school teacher in that district.

When the county was established a superintendent of schools was appointed. The first superintendent was Thomas Miller.

The credit of organizing a public school system in the county is to a large degree due to Mr. Ables of Tomales. While filling the office of superintendent of schools he established many new districts and opened schools in them. So zealously did he prosecute the work that by the end of his term the whole county was divided into districts and schools were established and maintained all over the county.

The schools of the county show a continuous growth. In 1888 there were thirty-four districts in which forty-five teachers were employed, nine men and thirty-six women, and the total number of pupils enrolled during the year was 1,579. The census of the year showed that there were a total of 2260 children in the county between the ages of five and seventeen years. At that time there was no high school in the county. Novato had the only school having any resemblance to one. There was then in Novato a department called a high school course.

At the present time there are forty-five school districts employing ninety-two teachers, six men and eighty-six women, in the primary and grammar schools and twelve in the high schools, three men and nine women. There was during the school year just closed an enrollment of 3,132, and a total of 4,585 children in the county between the ages of five and seventeen.

The schools of the county are essentially in touch with the progressive school movements of the times.

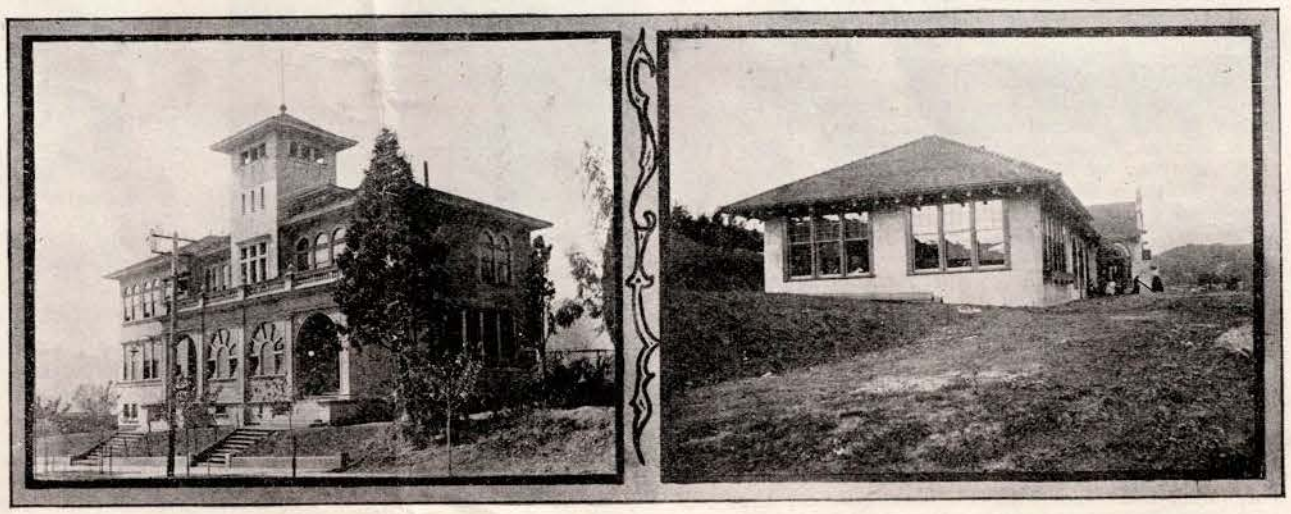
In the matter of employing teachers the boards of trustees, on whose judgment the duty falls, are anxious as a general rule to secure thoroughly trained teachers. In consequence of this attitude over ninety per cent of our teachers have received training either in a university or a normal school. This wise selection of teachers, to a very great extent, determines the quality of work done in our schools. And more, these teachers having received a professional training in a broad sense, are alive to the other needs and interests of children aside from those embodied in the three Rs.

San Rafael has taken one step in advance by appointing a city superintendent for a term of four years. The city was fortunate in its selection. Under the direction and administration of Mr. Cox, San Rafael will have one of the best, if not the best, schools in the State, which distinction Santa Rosa enjoyed for seceveral years past under the administration of Mr. Cox as city superintendent of that place.

A movement is on foot to establish a department of manual training in this city. It will be started after New Years.

This course will be given in the upper grades of the grammar school at the beginning and in time made a permanent department of the high school course.

A movement is on foot to establish another high school in Ross Valley. There is prospect that before another year is over a high school will be built near the magnificent gift to the boys and girls of Southern Marin of the finest athletic field in Cailfornia by Mr. W. Kent.



San Rafael High School. Union High School, Sausalito and Mill Valley

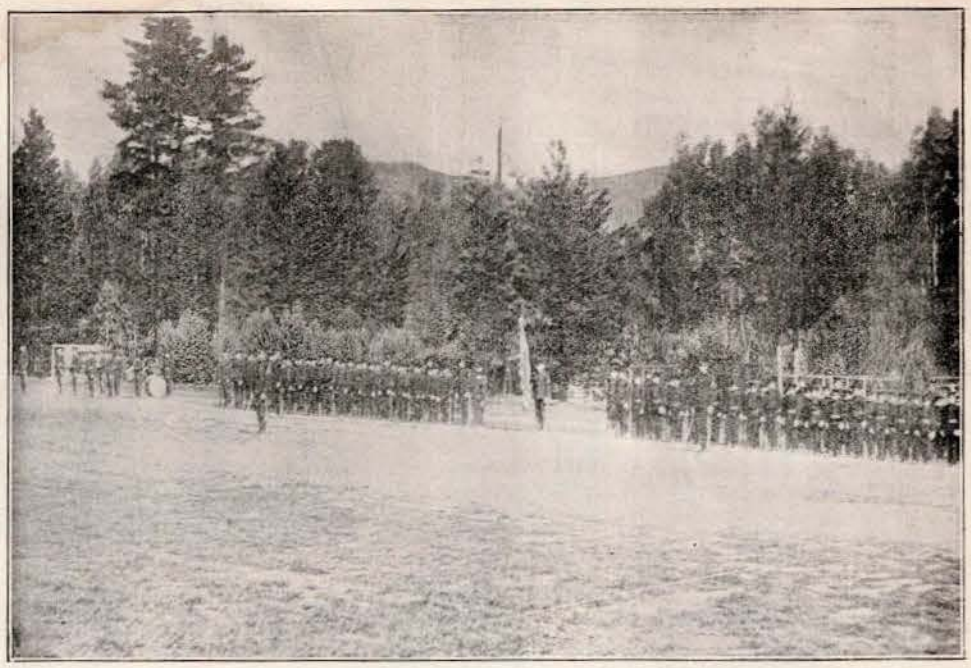
HITCHCOCK MILITARY ACADEMY

The educational advantages of San Rafael are described in different parts of this paper.

On another page will be found some attractive illustrations and a short, but good, description of Hitchcock Military Academy. It is one of the best schools in the State for the education and training of boys and young men. There are good commodious buildings erected for the purpose, large grounds, a most efficient corps of instructors, and everything that goes to make a high class school, where the boys can have the best of training with home-like surroundings.

The school is located about half a mile from the Union Depot, amidst pleasant surroundings, and is reached by a bus line which is run to accommodate passengers. In addition to the superior mental training given to the pupils, there is a physical training of the highest order, such as only a military school can give. This physical culture, together with the favorable climatic conditions—the purest of water—and no malaria—keeps the young men in a healthy, vigorous condition.

The course of study meets the requirments of the State's great university, and is modified, when necessary, to fit cadets for Eastern Universities. Thoroughness is one of the chief features, the aim being to give the pupil real culture. There are four main buildings—the School House, Johnson Hall, Meyer Hall, Junior Hall. They are fifty feet apart, and are connected with covered porches. There is also a large and up-to-date gymnasium, and other detached buildings. Every cadet has a bedroom to himself, with an outside window.



Hitchcock Military Academy, San Rafael.

DOMINICAN COLLEGE

Dominican College, located on large park-like grounds, is recognized as one of the leading Catholic Colleges for young ladies in California. During the past year this college has installed a model heating system and erected a musical conservatory at a cost of $15,000; and is planning for other buildings and improvements. On another page is given a more lengthy and detailed description of this College.

ORPHANAGES.

Marin county has two large, and most creditable institutions for the care of orphan children. St. Vincent's, under the auspices of the Catholic church, is located four miles north of San Rafael on a ranch of several hundred acres. They have extensive buildings, and the foundation has been laid for another large brick building.

During the past year about $7000 has been expended in putting in the best and most sanitary toilet and bath system that could be had. The present capacity of the buildings is about 600, and at the present time there are 526 boys being cared for and educated at this place. A band composed of forty boys of the institution furnishes music for the boys, but frequently the boys are called upon to take part in public parades and exercises, and only words of praise are heard for them.

The Presbyterian Orphanage and Farm has extensive buildings located at San Anselmo. The buildings are modern and the equipment first-class. It is supported by voluntary contributions, and during the fourteen years of its existance has cared for several hundred orphan boys and girls. At the present time there are about 130 boys and girls in the institution. The children attend the public schools at San Anselmo. There is one school building located on the grounds of the Orphanage.

Dominican College, San Rafael.

Presbyterian Church, San Anselmo.
Showing Theological Seminary in the distance.

INCCRPORATED TOWNS

Marin county has seven incorporated towns—San Rafael, the county seat; Sausalito and Mill Valley are described in another column.

SAN ANSELMO

San Anselmo is one of the new towns, incorporated less than two years ago, has made a most rapid growth, and is today an important business town with a population of 2000. It joins San Rafael on the West.

ROSS.

The newest town—Ross—joins San Anselmo on the South—is strictly a residence town with more handsome homes than any other town of its size in the State. The population is about 700.

LARKSPUR

Larkspur has a pupolation of about seven hundred and was incorporated a few months ago. It is in the Southern portion of Ross Valley and business interests are quite well represented.

BELVEDERE

One of the older small towns is Belvedere, located on a tree-covered peninsula extending into the bay; a residence town with many handsome homes, and a population of about five hundred.

Joining Belvedere is the unincorporated town of Tiburon—the terminus of the railroad. The country lying between these towns and San Rafael is as yet a dairy section, but at no distant day it is destined to become a thickly settled suburban section. Along the bay front is deep water and many good landing places, particularly at California City, the home of Geo. E. Ring. The Reed and Lyford property is also nicely located for homes.

GRCWTH OF SAN RAFAEL

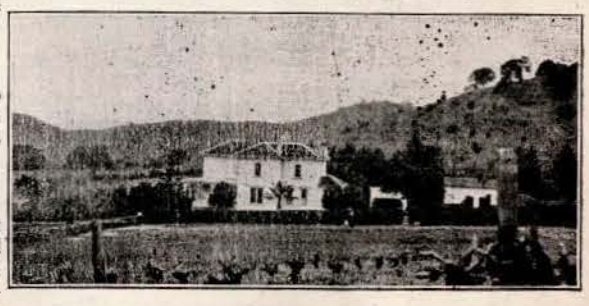
The growth of San Rafael and the surrounding territory during the past three years has been great. Everywhere there have been erected handsome and commodious homes and cozy cottages until the population has been doubled, and the prospect for a continued growth is more than bright. In San Rafael there has been constant building operations, particularly in the building of homes.

During the past year three substantial public buildings have been erected—a $40,000 hall of records, a $25,000 city hall, and a $25,000 Carnegie Public Library. The city board of education, is now spending $55,000 in new public school buildings.

After comparing figures of the city assessor for the past three years, we feel safe in asserting that more than two million dollars have been expended in the erection of buildings in San Rafael during the past three years.

OUR WATER SUPPLY

That San Rafael has had the purest of mountain water for domestic use, has been well known. It has also been clearly demonstrated that the Northern slopes of Mount Tamalpais will furnish a great abundance of water for the future growth of all Southern Marin county. The mountain sides and canyons—the head waters of the Lagunitas are heavily timbered, and there are numerous living streams with an abundance of the purest water in the dryest seasons, and splendid reservoir and dam sites, within less than nine miles from the court house.



Home of G. Pacheco, Ignacio

The Lagunitas Water Company owns and controls a large portion of this magnificent wated shed, and has made extensive surveys with a view of developing the same.

The Marin Water and Power Company which now supplies San Rafael and Ross Valley towns with water, owns Lake Lagunitas and Phoenix Gulch reservoirs, both of which are increasing in capacity; and has plans for building another big lake just below the Lagunitas, and is putting in large pipe lines to supply Larkspur, Corte Madera and Sausalito.

What the Government is Doing in Marin County

By Captain Newell Vanderbilt

THE recent designation of a United States Forest Reserve within the confines of our small county, has lead to an inquiry as to what other Federal interests there are in our territory, and to what extent we are brought into a direct contact with the interests of Uncle Sam. His activities in Marin County widely vary in their nature; yet in their purpose and results are a far reaching necessity in the real progress of our state and nation. In reality the United States Government is doing more work in this county, is engaged in more activities vital to its own larger aims, and has as great if not greater property interests involved, than in any other county in the state.

At the extreme end of Point Bonita is one of many important light stations, for it marks a most dangerous point of the outer harbor of San Francisco Bay. Some forty or fifty miles up the Coast line is the Point Reyes peninsula, extending far out into the Pacific and ending in a mighty wall of rock. Upon this point another beacon—and one of even more importance to the maritime world than is the Bonita lamp—Beckons the ship master into the safely sheltered Drakes Bay, or gives dire warning of the dangerous seaward side. Mid-way between Point Reyes and Point Bonita, lie the Farallone Islands, rough, ragged, inhospitable rocky masses, also a part of our county.

Rays from a sturdy light extend in every direction for about twenty miles, but when this focused light is shot out at intervals, it could be seen on a clear night for a hundred miles if the curvature of the earth did not otherwise limit its visible range.

Each light station is equipped with duplicate fog sirens for use in thick or foggy weather. In addition to those at Point Reyes, Point Bonita and the Farallones, another is located at Lime Point near Sausalito, to aid the bay shipping in locating the shore line during foggy weather.

If the Light House Board succeeds in its desire to establish a complete chain of lights on the United States coasts, another station will be located somewhere near Bolinas.

In addition to the warning lights and sounds that Uncle Sam maintains along Marin County shores, there are two Life Saving Stations, one near Point Bonita and another at Point Reyes. A sub-station is on the ocean side of Bonita and another is located on Drakes Bay. The men of this service are organized into a Coast Guard, and patrol the coast line night and day on the look-out for vessels in distress or to warn others of their dangenous locality. If a vessel is wrecked, then their real work begins.

A United States Immigration Station will be established on Angel Island, (which is also a part of Marin County.) early next Spring. The buildings have already been completed, and when furnished and equipped will cost over four hundred thousand dollars. They are situated on the northeast end of the Island and consist of the Main Station and Dormitory, which will accomodate about seven hundred persons, the Asiatic Dormitory, with a capacity of one thousand, a Hospital, and a Power plant. A steel ferry boat has just been launched and regular trips will be run to the city side. It is inevitably true that immigration to this coast will receive a tremendous impetus when the Panama Canal is opened, or when the awakening of the Oriental peoples has crystallized into something more definate than at present. Therefor, Uncle Sam has taken the initial step towards regulating this coming tide, by thus establishing on the Pacific Coast one of the best of modern equipped Immigration Stations in the United States.

On the Northwest side of the Island is the Quarantine Station, in itself a most important adjunct of Uncle Sam's work on this coast. The facilities for efficient work are not complete as compared to other large stations but are being added to as fast as available funds will allow. It is an interesting trip to visit the Quarantine Station and note the scrupulous care that Uncle Sam exercises to prevent a possible infection from foreign sources.

Across the straits from Angel Island and somewhat further north on the Marin shore, there has recently been established a mammoth coal yard or naval coaling station for the use of the United States vessels. It is a most up-to-date plant, having in its equipment the best known labor saving devices for rapid and efficient loading and unloading of coal cargoes. Simply stated, this is done of a spirally operate railroad and an endless chain of cars. The storage capacity of this coaling station is many thousands of tons and when filled will establish a termendous reserve for the Navy.

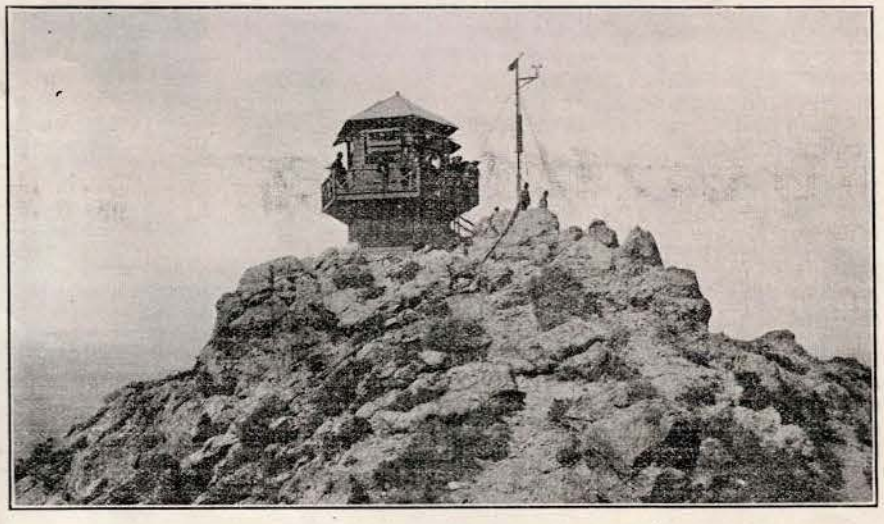
Another of Uncle Sam's activities among us is his Weather Bureau Service. One station is maintained at Point Reyes, another at Mount Tamalpais and the third out on the Farallone Islands. This latter is of the most value to Mr. McAdie, being the extreme outpost for collecting data for marine forecasts. The Wireless plants of these stations are under private control and are not conducted by the Government.

Recently one of our public spirited citizens gave a large tract of virgin redwood forest on the southern slopes of Tamalpais to the Government in order to forever preserve its natural beauties. So we now have the Muir Woods as a United States forest reserve, and carefully guarded by an efficient ranger.

Finally, to Marin County belongs the honor of being the master key of the military defenses of the harbor. From Sausalito to Point Bonita, and extending around to Gravelly Beach on the ocean side, the Marin Shore is honeycombed with lookout and fire control stations, enrenchments, emplacements and the various other modes of locating heavy artillery. Disappearing guns are found in unsuspected places and the entire equipment is carefully concealed from any view from the water side. The ordinance of real value must be well protected from explosive shells and their magazines and storehouses deeply burrowed into the rocks. The Fort Baker ordnance varies from a three-inch rapid fire rifle to the great sixty-foot, twelve-inch cannon, some being disappearing guns and others fixed. Spencer Battery is the highest in the world for such heavy ordnance and is much above the angle of fire from any vessel at sea. In fact, most of these batteries are too high to be reached by a sea gun, and long after the Presido guns might be silenced, Marin's batteries would command the entire bay region for ten miles around and also far up and down the coast. The unscalable clifts and ample rear protection, make these guns almost impregnable. Marvelous target records are being made at some of these batteries such as ninety per cent at the game of hurling seven hundred pounds of chilled steel twelve thousand yards away. Or of one hundred per cent at a three mile range, firing six shots a minute. Fort Baker is the Artillary Headquarters for Marin County. Barracks for five companies, a full complement of officers and staff quarters, storehouses, a ferry service, and other minor equiptment constitute the Post. Out near Point Bonita a two company post has recently been built at Fort Barry. Near this, in the Rodee Valley, there is a Small Arms Rifle Range of a thousand yards and skirmish, atwhich all the troops about the bay compete. Near Lime Point is the old Engineer Barracks now deserted, but shortly to be reoccupied. Great changes are about to take place at Fort Baker as a result of recent liberal appropriations for extensive improvements. Several large buildings are projected and when these ard Marin County's share of the seven hundred thousand dollar Fire System are installed, Fort Baker will be the most important, and strongest artillery post in the West. There are two wharves along the shore line and cable tram ways connecting with the heights above. A steamer makes trips to the city at frequent intervals.

On the east side of Angel Island is to be found the Detention or Casual Camp of the Pacific Department, where two companies receive all recruits and muster out retiring soldiers. It will soon be removed to Fort Mason on the city side to make room for the Immigration Station. On the western side of the island is the six company infantry post of Fort McDowell, which is soon toi become the Recruiting Depot of the Pacific Departmen. It may surprise some people to learn that Angel Island is partially fortified and that more is projected.

The Fallen Monarch In Muir Woods



The Marine Outlook on Mt. Tamalpais, Calif.

NORTH SAN RAFAEL.

Just North of the corporation line of San Rafael, at the end of Petaluma avenue, lies North San Rafael, the old Golf Link Tract, which is beautifully located with picturesque surroundings. It is only twenty minutes walk from the Union Depot, and there are two railroad stations —Golf and Forbes—on the tract. The tract is high land, gently rolling, with level tracts and picturesque knolls, many oak and laurel trees, and a redwood canyon. The lots are large—50x150—and range in price from $300 up, and are desirably located for surburban homes. This property will be placed on the market in April when there will be opportunity to secure a beautiful building site at a resonable price. Address all communications and inquiries to the owners.

THE NORTH SAN RAFAEL REALTY CO.

68 Post St., Foxcroft Building, San Francisco.
Telephone, Douglas 2843.

Central and Western Marin County

In the Western-central portion of Marin county—conceded to be one of the best dairy regions in California—are several small towns.

NICASIO

One of the oldest villages of our county, is situated in the center of the county, four miles from the railroad. It is surrounded by a vast dairy range, for which the town is a trading point.

To the North a fe wmiles is Hicks Valley, and still farther North along the Sonoma county line is Chileno Valley—both wealthy and prosperous dairy regions.

CLEMA

Is one of the landmarks; is a village with a fine hotel and good store, two miles from Pt. Reyes Station.

PT. REYES STATION

Is an important and prosperous railroad station near the head of Tomales bay, which it is said, will 'ere long become the terminal point for the electric railroad. It is about 25 miles from San Rafael, has a fine school, two good stores, hotel and other business interests.

INVERNESS.

Four miles from Pt. Reyes Station, on the Western shores of Tomales bay, is Inverness, one of the new and prosperous towns of the county; picturesquely situated among the trees, an ideal place for a country retreat. It has grown up within a few years and now has many comfortable homes.

PT. REYES.

Point Reyes proper is that vast dairy region which lies between Tomales bay and the ocean, from which it is separated by forest-covered hills. For many years it has been noted for both the quantity and excellence of its dairy products. In the words of Mr. Robert Furlong: "the wild grasses and sweet-scented herbs that, during the greater part of the year, cover her hills with a carpet of green, furnishing grazing for herds, and give her dairy products a delicacy of flavor that is not excelled. The cool, moist

Orange Tree at Pacheco Home, Ignacio.

winds that blow from the ocean inland prevent either extreme in temperature, also furnish moisture for grasses long after the rains have ceased to fall."

MARSHALLS.

Ten miles north of Pt. Reyes Station, on the easterly banks of Tomales bay is the town of Marshalls, a shipping point and trading place for that section.

CAMP PISTOLESI.

A few miles farther North on an arm of Tomales bay is Comp Pistolesi, a summer resort for city people who seek an outing.

RESORTS

Marin county is one vast resort for the people from the city. Any portion offers an inviting place for the tourist or city inhabitant seeking recreation. But there are numerous places within our borders which offer special attractions —the top of Mt. Tamalpais, and the Muir Woods National Park, Bolinas Beach, Dillon's Beach, Bear Valley, Inverness, Camp Pistolesi and other places along Tomales bay; numerous camping places in the woods and along the streams—Lagunitas, Camp Taylor, Tocaloma; McNear's Point and Grandview on the bay shores. During the summer months thousands of San Francisco people occupy summer homes here or camp in the shady nooks to be found all over our county, all within easy reach of the metropolis.

THE SUPERVISORS OF MARIN COUNTY

M. J. Pedrotti, First District. Also Mayor of San Rafael

H. Goudy, Chairman, Tomales.

G. Pacheco, Ignacio.

MARIN BEST FOR THE EUCALYPTS

M. Burke, San Rafael.

The fast growing general interest in planting land to these great Australian hardwoods, was originally aroused by the investigations of the Forestry Department of the United States. To put the matter briefly, the Forestry Department found that at the present rate of consumption, **in sixteen years our country will be without a stick of native hardwood,** for commercial purposes. Oak, ash, maple, hickory, etc., will be **gone.**

The forestry department investigated the latent possibilities of the great Australian Eucalypts, and found varieties of this species which would meet every requirement of the finest hardwood. They found some kinds that were as beautiful as mahogany or rosewood, and others that were stronger than hickory, some varieties which stand in sea water infinitely better than creosoted pine, or any other wood, and some which will last indefinitely in the earth. More than this, they found that if certain all-important conditions are met, these trees can be counted upon with **certainty** to show the surprising average growth of over one hundred feet tall and a diameter, breast high, greater than sixteen inches, **within eight years,.** Right here we come to Marin's great opportunity.

The conditions that are absolutely requisite for the proper growth of the more valuable Eucalypts, are: a high **minimum** temperature; abundant moisture **in a retentive soil;** and a soil at once rich and permeable.

An isothermal map of the Geodetic Survey, shows that a strip from fifteen to twenty miles along the western side of Marin county has a **minimum** temperature two degrees warmer than the hottest parts of the interior, and it is the minimum temperature that if cold enough will kill the young Eucalypts, for they are very intolerant of frost.

Perhaps the best practical demonstration of the value of Western Marin county for the commercial growing of the great Eucalypts hardwoods is given by the fact that a strong syndicate of San Francisco and Oakland men is purchasing the famous Dillon ranch, three miles west of Tomales for this purpose.

The facts that this large ranch is amongst the richest dairy land in California, carrying the finest black sandy loam, retentive and permeable; that the rainfall in winter and the warm fogs in summer keep this land eternally moist; and that it has a perfect land-locked harbor for loading the lumber direct on schooners and so avoiding the serious item, later on, of freight rates; caused these people to turn down any number of other propositions made to them and buy the Dillon ranch in spite of the great difference in price. A growth of globulus (common blue gum) already there and which has never been cared for under forest conditions, shows in eight years the tremendous average diameter of over eighteen inches.

The company proposes to plant about six hundred and forty trees to the acre. With such a growth as that already shown on the land, these trees (being of a different species and slightly slower growing than that of the globulus) in ten years will be from eighteen to twenty inches in diameter. Such trees of the variety to be planted will be worth at the least from $6 apiece up on the stump. It is not to be supposed that every one of the original six hundred and forty trees will reach this period, but figuring with extreme conservatism that five hundred on each acre do, the crop at **first** cutting will be worth more than $3000 an acre up.

To attract outside capital for investment in the county is naturally a thing for Marin to work earnestly for. The company mentioned has plans which will mean large developments for Marin County.

Marin has a great opportunity before her. Her western lands are pre-eminently **the best in the entire United States** for the production of the finest hardwood known.

The Dillon ranch promises to become an interesting piece of property to the people, and the progress of the work soon to be under way, will be fraught with the greatest of possibilities for the residents of Marin county.

HARVEY B. LINDSAY.

COUNTY GOVERNMENT

On another page we give portraits of most of our county officers. The following extracts from the reports of the late Grand Jury speaks for itself:

"The Board of Supervisors is to be congratulated on furnishing to the County Officers such a Court House and surroundings." The Jury also said: "We have examined the new Hall of Records and the furnishings thereof and we take pleasure in commending the Board of Supervisors of Marin County for the care they have exercised in the construction and furnishing of this building and the economy used in the expenditure of the public funds for this purpose, especially as this work was done without the necessity of a bond issue or the addition of one cent to the ordinary tax rate. * * * In going over the work in the several offices, we find little to censure and much to praise. The work in every office is increasing rapidly each year, and it is surprising that more errors have not crept in."

The county officers are: Superior Judge, T. J. Lennon; Sheriff and Tax Collector, W. P. Taylor; Clerk, Rob. E. Graham; Treasurer, Thos. J. Fallon; District Attorney, Thos. P. Boyd; Auditor and Recorder, E. J. Connell; Assessor, P. H. Cochrane; School Supt., J. B. Davidson; Surveyor, Geo. L. Richardson; Coroner and Public Administrator, F. E. Sawyer; Health Officer, Dr. J. H. Kuser.

Supervisors—M. J. Pedrotti, San Rafael; M. Burke, San Rafael; L. C. Pistolesi, Sausalito; Henry Goudy, Tomales; G. Pacheco, Novato.

OUR CITY GOVERNMENT

San Rafael has a progressive city government with the following corps of officers: M. J. Pedrotti, mayor; Trustees—James H. Follis, John M. Foge, J. B. Lovell, James Begley. Clerk, Eugene Smith; Attorney, J. K. Hawkins; Marshal, J. E. Healy; Assessor, H. P. Wood; City Engineer, Geo. L. Richardson; Chief of Fire Dept., D. N. Schneider; Recorder, H. de la Montanya.

ERRATA

In our group of Ross Valley homes, the name of Thomas Pollard was inadvertently placed under the handsome home of A. J. Dibblee.

A typographical error in the article on Sausalito places the cost of the new water distributing system at $10,000. It should be $100,000.

The Marin Journal.

(Established March 23, 1861.)

ISSUED EVERY THURSDAY

by

THE OLMSTED COMPANY

S. H. Olmsted
C. C. Olmsted

SAN RAFAEL CALIFORNIA, MAR. 25, 1909.

OUR ANNIVERSARY

FORTY-EIGHT years ago—March 23, 1861—the first issue of the Marin County Journal made its appearance with Jerome A. Barney, brother of our present townsman, Chas. S. Barney, as editor. It was then a four-page paper, five columns to the page, size 20x25 inches, and was very creditable in appearance for those pioneer days. It was published every Saturday, the subscription price being $5.00 per year.

In March, 1869, at the beginning of its ninth year, the paper was enlarged to six columns to the page. In 1871 it was again enlarged to seven columns to the page.

In October, 1872, Mr. Barney sold the paper to S. F. Barstow, who assumed the editorship October 12th, and, commencing with January 2, 1873, the publication day was changed to Thursdays.

Mr. Barstow continued as editor and publisher until June 21, 1888, when the paper went into the hands of the Journal Publishing Company, with Charles G. Buck as editor. At that time the name of the paper was changed to "The Marin Journal," dropping the word, "County."

Commencing with January 1, 1889, Mr. Barstow again put on the editorial harness and continued as editor and publisher until April, 1892, when he leased the paper to W. B. Winn for two years. At the end of the lease—March 22, 1894—Mr. Barstow again assumed control, and in December, 1894, a copartnership was formed and the firm of Pryor, Barstow and Parsons became publishers of the Journal and the Sausalito News. On May 2nd, 1895, the Journal was enlarged to an 8-column, 4-page paper.

This new firm lasted until Nov. 6, 1895, when Mr. Parsons retired, Mr. Pryor took the News, and Mr. Barstow again became editor and publisher of the Journal.

About two years later—on the 1st of January 1898, he sold out to Wallace Clarance Brown. On the 15th of September, of the same year, Mr. Brown sold the paper to its present owners—S. H. and C. C. Olmsted, (The Olmsted Company.)

Mr. Brown, in addition to the weekly issue, published a small evening daily, which was continued until January, 1899, when its struggling existence ceased.

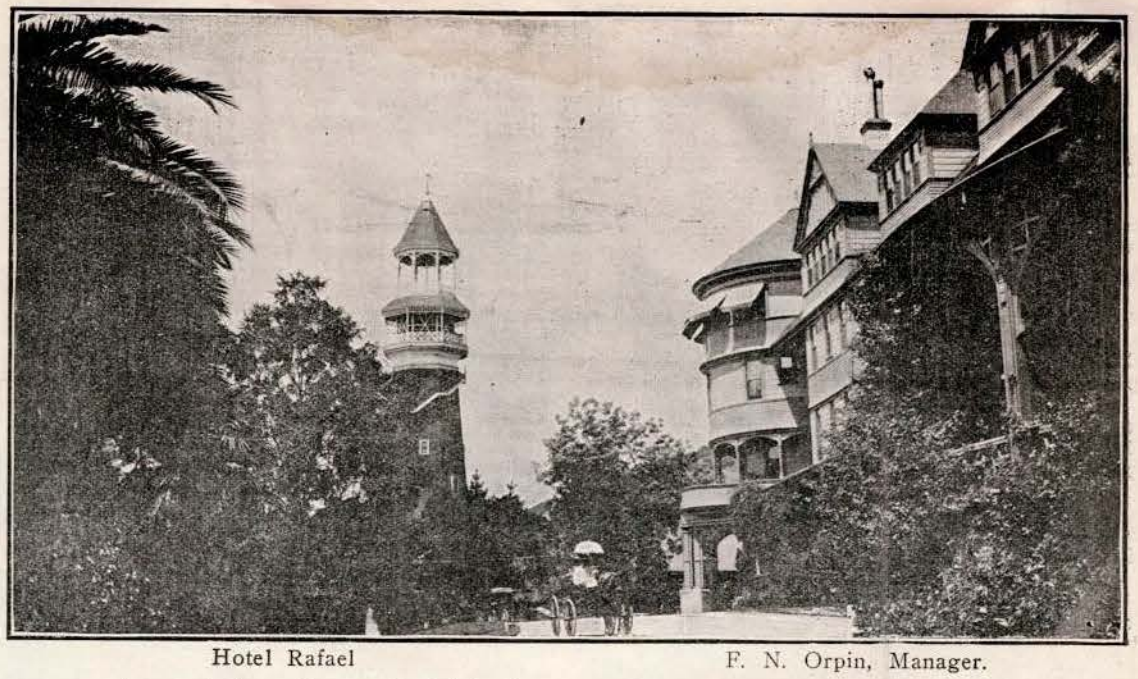
The present owners soon changed the paper to its present size—eight pages of six columns each—and have from time to time added new machinery until today the Journal has one of the most complete plants in Northern California—with a cylinder press, three jobbers, paper cutter, stapler, perforator, and other small machines, and a few months ago added to the equipment one of the latest and most perfect machines ever put in a printing office—a Model 5, Mergenthaler Linotype—a type-setting, or rather both a type-making and type-setting machine, which will do the work of five good printers.

The office is also well equipped with type and other necessary printing material, including four electric motors—one for each machine.

The readers can form some idea as to the extensiveness of the Journal office from the fact that there are eleven persons upon its regular pay-roll

Of the Journal editors Mr. Barney died in 1876; Mr. Barstow died about six years ago; Mr. Winn, we understand, died only a few years ago, as also did Mr. Parsons. Mr. Pryor is now one of the editors and proprietors of the Pasadena Daily News, and Mr. Brown is editor and publisher of the Review at Pacific Grove, California. Mr. Buck is associated with Dr. Crosby in the Mount Tamalpais Military Academy.

During its long career, from the day of its first publication to the present time, the Journal has always been a staunch advocate of right—good citizenship, and a strict adherent to the principle of justice and equality, its one great aim being to uplift and promote that which is calculated to elevate mankind.



Hotel Rafael F. N. Orpin, Manager.

IMPROVEMENT CLUBS

By Vincent Neale.

Improvement Clubs are organizations for the purpose of bettering the conditions of villages, towns and cities, by the action of the people directly, and not through their representatives. They may be temporary or permanent, local, or embracing the whole municipality, special or general definite or indefinite, but always they are managed by the people directly, irrespective of class or condition, citizenship, or non-citizenship. For this reason women who have no votes and are therefore debarred from a voice in direct municipal government, are able to influence strongly the trend of affairs in the most important needs of a city viewed from the standpoint of the house keeper. Hence we see that in nearly every instance it is necessary that for an Improvement Club, to last, must be largely managed and supported by women.

The San Rafael Improvement Club was organized in the year 1902 by Mrs. William Babcock. At first the association was quite formal, but later the Club grew in numbers, and a Constitution and By-Laws were adopted.

At first, and during the years 1902-3, the Club confined itself to beautifying the City by setting out trees. If the citizens could look back five years and remember what the appearance of trees on the streets was then, and compare it with what it is at prsent, they would be amazed. Then the City deserved its name of a "Treeless City;" now no one would give it such a title.

The setting out of trees is but a small part of the expense of transforming a "Treeless City" into what we have now. After planting, and this was done after consultation with and under the advice of Mr. Luther Burbank, the trees have to be protected for five or six years until they are old enough to need no protection. The Club has set out in all, including renewals, about 4000 trees.

In the year 1904 the Club, while still continuing its work of tree-planting and tree-culture, undertook the fresh activity of mosquito fighting. Mrs. Vincent Neale pressed this matter on the Club and City authorities with the result that San Rafael was the first City in the State to undertake to fight, deliberately and systematically, the mosquito.

This fight has been kept up ever since, with results that are well known to all old residents of the City. Mosquitos there still are and probably at certain times in the year and under certain circumstances and climatic conditions, will be for many years to come, but they are greatly decreased in number, and the period of their visitations is greatly shortened. With the abolition of the marsh lands, which is coming, though slowly, mosquitos will be a thing of the past, until which time the Club will maintain its fight.

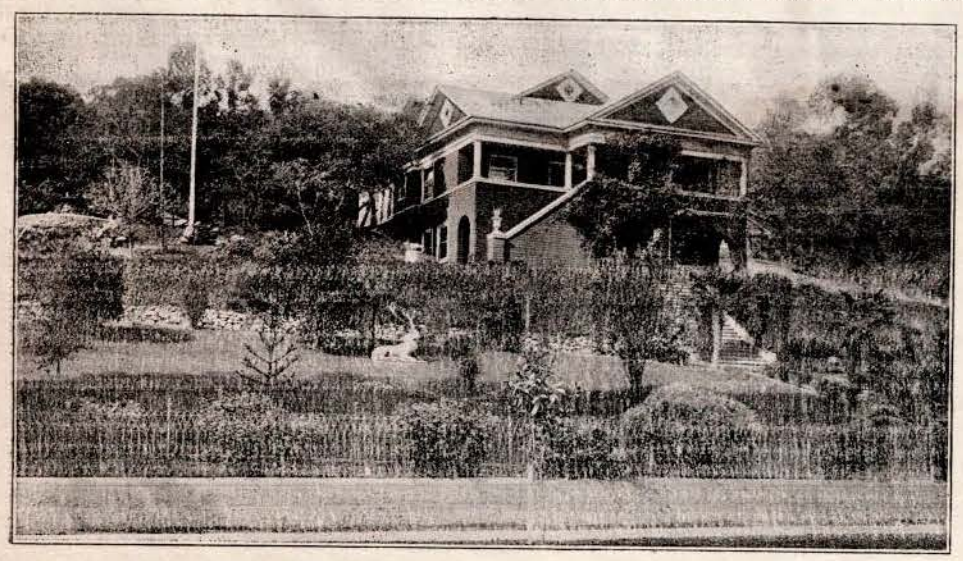
The education and encouragement of the young has been fostered by the organization of a Junior League under the supervision of Miss Prendergast. To this movement we owe the annual competitions; to this also, the monthly reports as to the state of the various parts of the City, which reports show the observation of the girls and boys as to the needs of the streets in their district.

The Club has also furnished seats in various parts of the City, and is prepared to furnish more as soon as its finances will permit. It stands always ready to aid with money, any movement that will benefit the town.

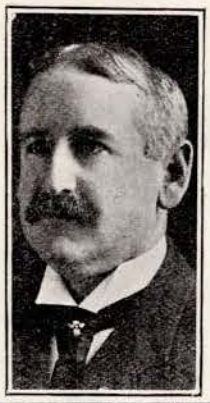
After the year 1902 the numbers increased to a little over one hundred, and this year, chiefly owing to the exertions of Mr. George T. Page, who both on the Board of City Trustees and outside as an active member in the field, has been of the greatest service to the Club, especially in its mosquito campaign, the number has reached 150.

The City has allowed the Club from $250 to $500 annually in its work, and has appointed Mr. Paul H. Eckelmann a deputy health officer of the City. This gives the Club's employee the right to go on any private premises to hunt for, and report nuisances, and thus incidentally to prevent private mosquito stills.

The Club expends annually about $2600. This money comes partly from the annual dues, partly from the City grant, but chiefly from annual fetes which it has held from the year 1904 to the present time, with the exception of the present year. Four entertainments in all besides a flower show in the autumn of 1905.



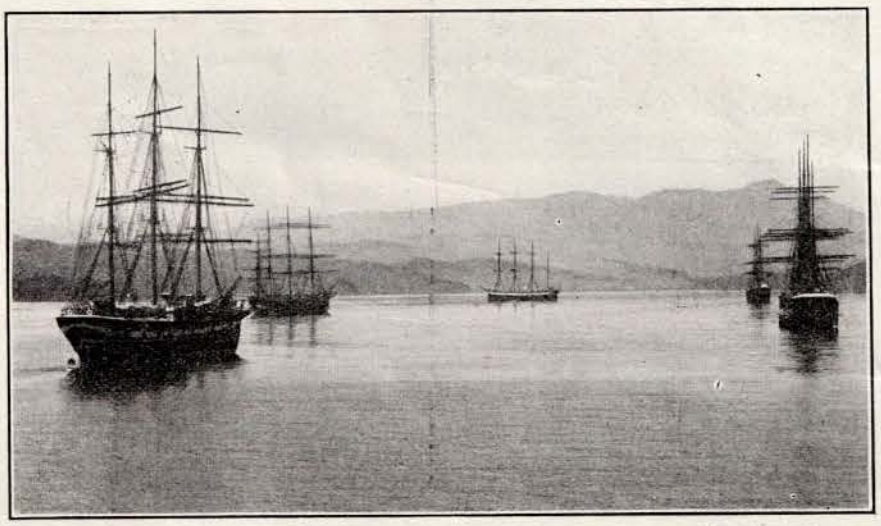
Home of John M. Foge, Petaluma Avenue.



SAUSALITO

By
W. J.
BOYD

SAUSALITO, the gateway of Marin and Sonoma Counties, with its well wooded hillsides, dotted with beautiful homes, and fragrant and attractive gardens, is one of the most picturesque places in the world, and on account of its closeness to San Francisco is the home of many San Franciscans in all walks of life. Every person who comes over on the ferry or passes by in a boat is attracted by its beauty and those who stop over a trip and climb or ride up the terraces, is more than fully repaid by the beautiful panoramic marine view. San Francisco to your right, Oakland and Berkeley, Alcatraz and Angel Islands in front of you, Belvedere to your left; turn a little more to your left and you will see stately Mt. Tamalpais with beautiful Mill Valley nestling at its base. On San Francisco Bay you can see the vessels entering and elaving and the numerous watercraft from the well-appointed Trans-pacific liner to the Italian fishing boat.



Mt. Tamalpais from Bay of Sausalito.

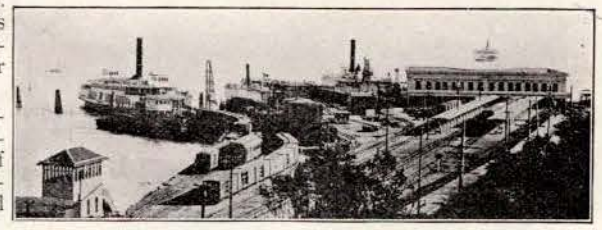
Ever since the Bay of San Francisco was discovered by the old European navigators, Sausalito has been a favorite anchorage for vessels of all classes. The ocean-going United States revenue cutters and many other government and merchant vessels anchor close off shore.

Sausalito is the principal southern railroad terminus of the Northwestern Pacific Railroad and is destined to be the terminus of a great transcontinental line within a few years. At present the railroad company operates a first-class ferry system between Sausalito and San Francisco. Connecting with every boat is a third rail electric train service for San Rafael, Fairfax and Mill Valley. One steam train each way in winter and then in summer for points north of Cazadero and other points beyond Fairfax.

The suburban electric trains and ferry boats running on a half-hour schedule during the morning and afternoon, the hourly midday schedule and trains and boat up to midnight, gives the suburban residents a service ahead of their wants.

By the latter part of next April trains for Sherwood, Guerneville, Glen Ellen, Calistoga and intermediate points will start from Sausalito going over the Corte Madera - Greenbrae cutoff.

Sausalito has two large schools, fully equipped with all the necessary modern school apparatus and a corps of efficient teachers. Three miles away there is a Union High School. Churches of the leading denominations have their own edifices and have resident rectors and ministers. Several fraternal organizations have branches here with large memberships.



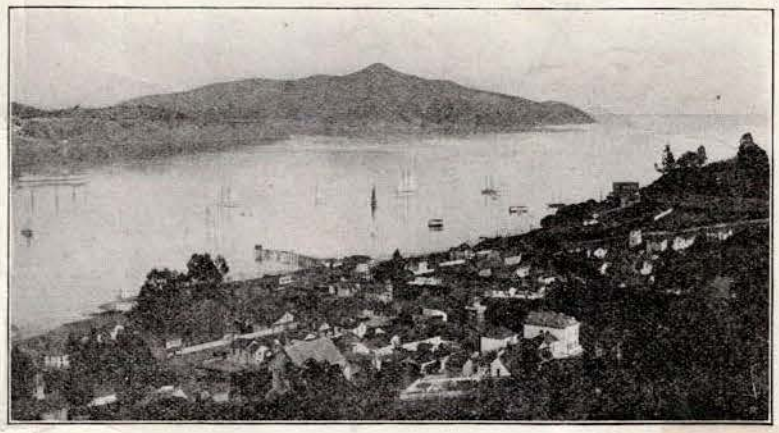
North Shore Ferry Depot.

Sausalito boasts of a bank a little over a year old which is doing an excellent business and is a great accommodation to the public.

Sausalito is a favorite spot for persons desiring a home where they can indulge in wholesome sport—boating, rowing, sailing, running launches, fishing and swimming—for health and amusement is enjoyed by many.

Two yacht clubs have their homes here. The San Francisco Yacht Club with a membership of nearly two hundred, has a finely appointed clubhouse on Water street which is the scene of many prominent aquatic and social functions.

The latest conservative estimate of the population based upon the school census is 3300. The growth of Sausalito has been greatly retarded by the inadequate water supply which will be overcome by the installation of a $10,000 fresh water distributing plant, the water coming from an outside source. Negotiations for a water supply is now pending and a contract will be signed before this article reaches the reader. A movement is on foot among the merchants to have a public wharf. Fort Baker, one of the leading military posts on the Pacific Coast, adjoins Sausalito on the south.



North Sausalito, Belvedere Point and Angels Island in the distance.

BOLINAS

By
S. S. SOUTHWORTH

BOLINAS is located on the western shoreline of the county having the ocean on one side and Bolinas bay or lagoon on the other, at the extreme end of which lies the village. Although its popularity with summer people permits the use of a big "B" in epistolary matters, yet it is a little country hamlet containing about fifty business houses, private residences and summer cottages. The former front the bay side, while the latter look out upon the ocean, securing for the occupants a magnificent view including in its sweep the Golden Gate, only ten miles distant.

A Bolinas Scene.

Bolinas is the smallest place in the state having a perfect sewerage system, and all dwellings are provided with modern sanitary plumbing. A bay one mile wide and two miles long, at the foot of a mountain range of 1800 feet altitude, affords excellent fishing in quiet waters, while various reefs extending into the ocean furnish fine sea fishing, and mussels by the bushel. An extensive clam patch adjoining the bathing beach provides three varieties of clams for the amateur or professional wielder of the hoe.

The bathing beach, known all over the State for its safety for children as well as adults, is Bolina's best card. It is well protected from the trade winds in summer by Duxberg reef, and so gradual is the increasing depth from the shore outward that at mid-tide the average sized bather can stand on terra firma from four to five hundred feet from the short line without fear of undertow. Guards and life lines are unknown at Bolinas although the latter would often be very serviceable to the timid and the children.

A daily mail stage from San Rafael and steamer connection with the city twice a week, long distance telephone service, no railroad connection, no Sunday excursions, no tramps, no local toughs, an equability of temperature not surpassed by any locality in the whole State (34 degrees the lowest on the hillsides in five years), these are some of the features which are attractive to the summer visitor, and also to people of culture and moderate means, who are retiring from active business and erecting beautiful homes under an environment of the ideal simple life, and yet in touch with city functions when desirable.

Scene on Bolinas Beach.

The Town of Bolinas.

COUNTY OFFICERS

Dr. J. H. Kuser,
Health Officer.

E. J. Connell,
Auditor and Recorder.

T. J. Fallon,
Treasurer.

J. B. Davidson,
Superintendent of Schools.

Thomas J. Lennon, Superior Judge.

E. I. Butler,
Assemblyman.

P. H. Cochrane,
Assessor.

W. P. Taylor,
Sheriff and Tax Collector.

Thos. P. Boyd, Dist Attorney

E. B. Martinelli, State Senator.

F. E. Sawyer, Coroner.

TOMALES

By H. P. BOSTICK

THE township of Tomales occupies the northwestern part of Marin County being bounded on the north by Sonoma County and on the west by the Pacific ocean.

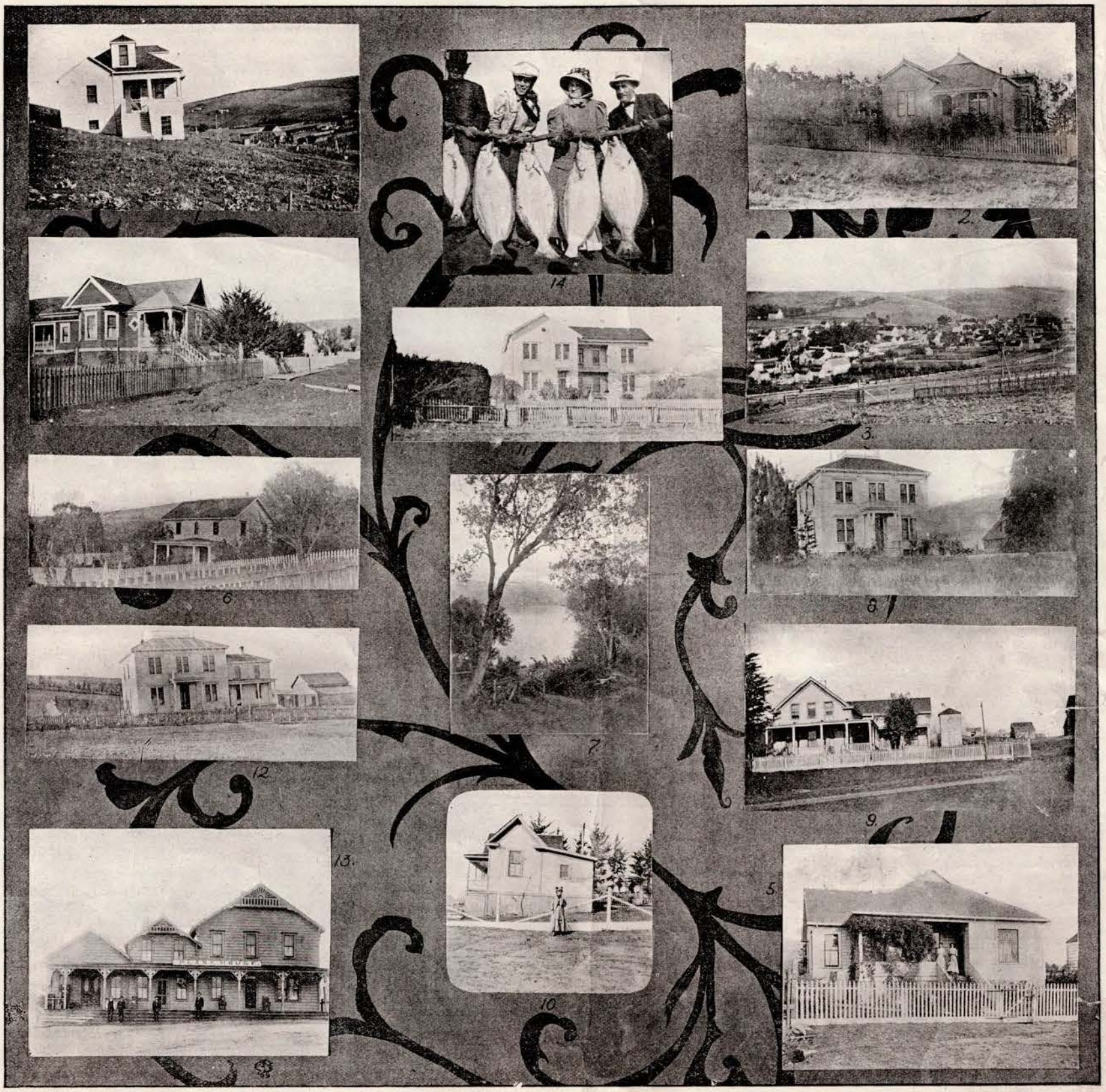
The village of Tomales lies about in the center of the township and contains seventy odd comfortable homes situated in a small valley, surrounded by low, grass-covered hills. It is indeed a beautiful sight to look over these tasty, well painted homes, showing by their condition that the people are intellectual as well as a thrifty class. The village is near the shores of Tomales Bay and only a short distance from the ocean.

The Northwestern Pacific Railroad gives us not only excellent service, but both cheap passenger and freight rates, the trains being run with the idea of accommodating both the passenger and freight demands. The express company has given us a special cheap rate on country produce such as milk, cream, butter, eggs and poultry. We have here two churches, a fine school department, two large general merchandise stores, doing an immense volume of business, postoffice and bank. All other lines of business are also well represented.

The bank here of which the author is the cashier, has a capital stock of $100,000 and a surplus of the same amount, with deposits ranging in the neighborhood of $300,000, which in part represents the cash held in hand by the prosperous farmers, thus showing the thrifty condition of this section. As these deposits are only their uninvested profits, the largest part of their money is invested here in their ranches and homes.

A part of this valley extends in an easterly direction taking in a fine stretch of gently sloping land of about eight hundred acres, adjoining the village lately subdivided by its owner, Mrs. C. A. Keys, into small tracts of five, ten and twenty acres which are already being rapidly bought up by home seekers.

This is the opening up of a new era for this section, and will in a short time be followed up by other large land owners here, taking the same course. This will eventually result in a great increase in our population as well as an enormous increase in the business and general wealth of this entire section. The other part of the valley extends westerly and takes in the ranch of Mrs. Janet Buchanan, comprising over five hundred and fifty acres which is a very suitable tract for small subdivision, being finely watered and comparatively level. The soil here is that black, rich, sandy loam, inexhaustible in pro-



1. Home of H. P. Bostick, Tomales.
4. Residence of E. I. Meacham, Tomales.
6. Residence of A. Gericke, near Tomales.
12. Bailey Residence, Property of David Bassett.
13. Plank House, Tomales, S. Piezzi, Proprietor.
14. Hallibut Fishing, Tomales Bay.
11. Residence of W. W. Freeman, near Tomales.
7. View of Tomales Bay from Ranch of Mrs. J. S. Hamilton.
10. Residence of J. E. Freeman, near Tomales.
2. Residence of David Bassett, near Tomales.
3. Birdseye View of Tomales, Cal.
8. Residence of William Bassett, near Tomales.
9. Bassett Home Place near Tomales.
5 Residence of Nat. W. Cornett, Tomales.

ductive qualities, free from the adobe and in fertility is second to none in the state. All kinds of vegetables yield finely here. Cabbage, kale, onions, peas, beans, potatoes, lettuce, turnips and all other kinds grow in great quantities.

The yields from the apple, pear, plum, cherry, peach and other fruits are entirely satisfactory to the grower.

The blackberry, the logan, raspberry and strawberry do exceptionally well. The climate here is so tempered by proximity to Tomales bay and the ocean that it is always mild and even, neither extreme of heat nor cold prevailing. This climatic condition is very conducive to energy and good health. This land is cheap, no boom in prices having yet struck this section. With such soil and such climatic conditions, the homeseeker is invited to come and locate among us, to make his home here, to hew out his fortunes, and incidentally not only to enrich himself, but to treble the productiveness of the soil, and the general wealth of the community.

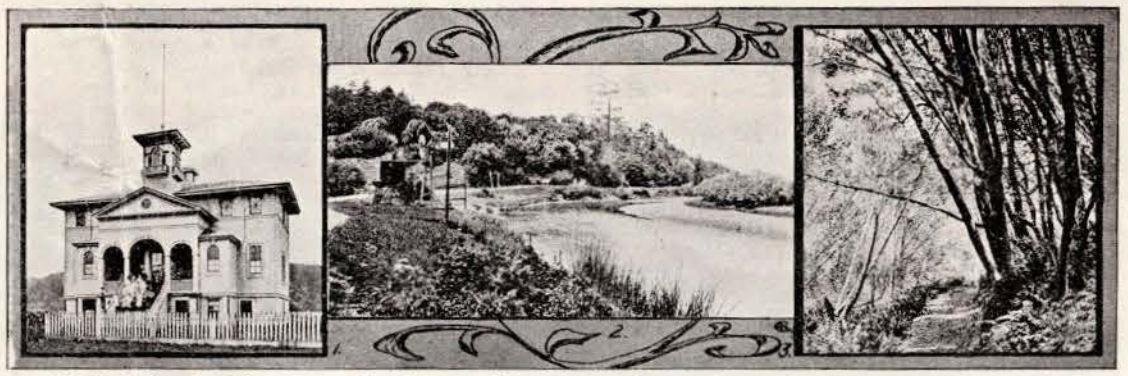
The main source of wealth has been and is now derived from dairy stock and poultry business, the latter being a comparatively new industry. Dairying and stock raising were carried on for years in the primitive way, but of late years a vast improvement has been made in the management of the business by installing on nearly every dairy ranch separator plants and other improved machinery for handling the milk, cream and butter. Now the milk is separated at the ranch by gasoline or steam separators, the cream is mostly hauled to the creameries and cream stations, the balance being made into butter on the ranches. The skimmed milk is fed out on the ranches to calves, pigs and poultry,

Home of Supervisor Goudy.

thereby bringing in an increased profit to the ranchers. Ranch cattle have been gradually improved for a number of years until now our dairy stock will equal those of any section of the state. This grading up shows a great increase in milk and butter production and a corresponding increase in the profits to the ranchers.

This entire section is entirely watered with flowing springs of the purest water, most of these springs are found on the hillsides and many of them even on the tops of the hills. Property owners pipe the water by natural gravity to their homes, dairies and barns and have a never failing and ample supply of pure, cold, spring water at hand. Our early settlers here had to work under great disadvantages. Theirs was an entirely new country. When we look back and consider that they had to milk their cows in the driving rainstorms, during the winter months, until they could with their own strong arms earn the money to buy lumber and build the fine homes and the amply roomed barns, that now adorn nearly all of the ranches, we are forced to look with admiration on the nerve, the grit and the determination of the sturdy early settler to conquer every obstacle. We can vividly contrast those trying conditions with the present ones, where now our ranchers have good homes, fine large barns and every convenience and improvement in machinery that money can buy. We are thankful that nearly all of these early settlers lived to enjoy the fruits of their hard work and that many of them are still living among us with fine homes and the wealth they worked to accumulate during those early times.

Farming is not carried on to any great extent here although the soil and conditions are favorable for it. Dairying is still the main industry and only such amounts of hay, grain and foodstuff as will serve the needs of each rancher is aimed to be produced, but the soil is so productive that there is always a surplus, which finds a ready market at good prices in San Francisco. Potatoes do finely here, an average yield being fifty sacks per acre. They are grown more extensively for market than any other one



1. Public School, Point Reyes Station. 2. Wood and Stream from Ranch of Mrs. Emma Shafter Howard. 3. View in First Valley on Mrs. Julia Hamilton's Ranch.

crop and are superior in keeping qualities to those grown in any other section of the state.

The yields from carrots, turnips and other root crops as well as pumpkins is something enormous. These are used entirely for feeding on the ranches for winter stock food.

Hay crops are abundant here, the average yield being from three to four tons per acre and under very favorable conditions as high as seven tons per acre have been cut.

We have many points of interest here. Thousands of people come every year to the summer camping grounds such as Dillon's Beach, Inverness and the numerous other camp resorts on the shores of Tomales Bay.

One source of wealth being looked into of late years here is the growth of eucalyptus or blue gum trees for fuel purposes. Some years ago one of our early settlers, Mr. A. Woodworth, set out sixteen thousand of these trees merely to beautify his home ranch near here. These trees have now grown to enormous size and a clear income of $2000 a year can steadily be cut from this grove without any injury to the yearly output, as the trees cut out each year send up new shoots from the stumps and these are ready to cut again for wood in a few years, thus furnishing a never-ending supply for all future time. Every year thousands of young trees come up in and around the groves from the seed. These young trees are given, free of charge, to landowners around here to encourage tree planting in this section. The writer had about five hundred of these small trees, eight to ten inches high, set out on a dry hillside on his home place here less than two years ago. Many of these trees now stand twelve to fourteen feet high and measure eight to nine inches in circumference at the base.

The oil business here will in time prove a source of great wealth to this section as experts and oil men from Los Angeles say that the surface indications point to vast deposits of oil underlying this section. A local company is now being formed here to take up development work on this line.

Large Dairy Ranch of G. A. Codoni, at Tocaloma.

Transportation

Marin County already has good transportation facilities and means of communication with the outside world, and each year sees marked improvement. In addition to the various boat connections with numerous points we have railroad facilities that reach almost every part of the county.

The splendid ferry system between San Francisco and Sausalito and Belvedere enables our people to come and go at almost any hour of the day, and to a late hour at night. Freight boats and schooners carry products of the dairyman and the rancher to market from Drakes Bay for the Point Reyes region; from Bolinas bay for the southwest section; small crafts enter Tomales bay on the northwest; along the eastern or bay shores of the county regular boats and numbers of freight schooners make their landings at Grandview, at the mouth of Petaluma creek; at the Patent brick yards; at McNear's point, the stone quarries and brick yard; at San Quentin and the Greenbrae brick yards; at the California City stone quarries, and the government coaling station and other places.

At San Rafael, since the San Rafael Channel or Inlet has been dredged, giving deep water into the center of our city, there is a growing water traffic with daily boats and numerous freight schooners and barges.

The further work of deepening and improving this waterway is going on and boats are being erected especially for use on the channel. Numerous private launches and pleasure boats are being built and under the direction and guidance of the San Rafael Development Company a handsome passenger boat is nearing completion which will make hourly trips between San Rafael and the Golf Club, besides making special excursion trips to points on the bay.

During the past year, including work now in progress, some $30,000 or $40,000 has been spent by our public spirited citizens, aided by the state engineering department, in dredging and harbor improvements.

The Northwestern Pacific—steam and electric—covers the greater portion of Marin County. The terminal or starting points are Sausalito, Belvedere and San Quentin. This road is owned jointly by the Southern Pacific and Santa Fe roads, and they are now making extensive improvements, and still greater is to be their development work during the next year or two.

The road that gives our best transportation facilities is the electric system—a portion of the Northwestern system. The main line runs from Sausalito through the famous Ross Valley section to San Rafael, and gives our people a half-hour schedule with rapid trains to and from San Francisco. A branch runs from San Anselmo to Fairfax and is to be extended farther north as far as Point Reyes. Another branch runs to Mill Valley, where it connects with the Mount Tamalpais Scenic road, which runs to the top of the mountain, with a branch to Muir Woods, the grove of giant redwoods—a government park.

While this electric road is one of the best in the state it is being further improved. A cut-off is being built from Corte Madera to Greenbrae, and before the summer is fairly on the electric cars will be running over this new line to San Rafael, giving a shorter and quicker route.

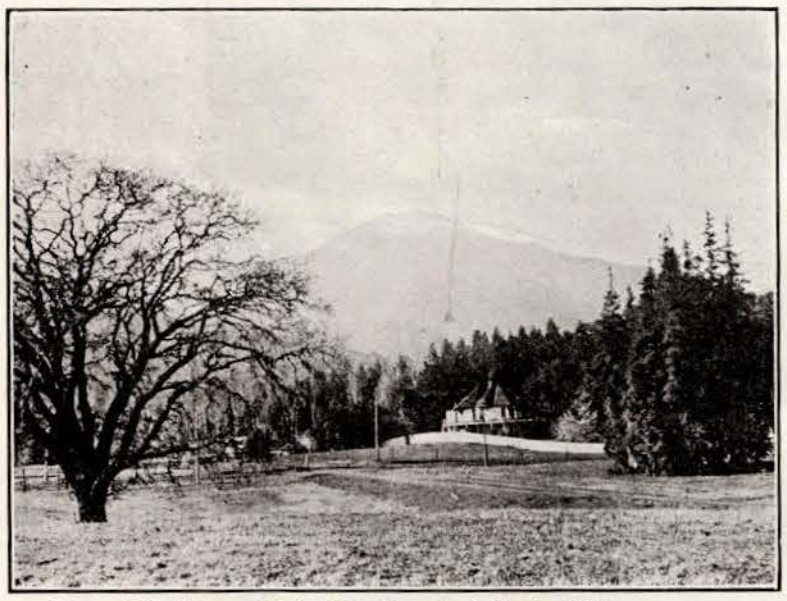
The Southern Pacific runs its trains from Tiburon through San Rafael to Napa, and to connections for the north and east.

Several other railroads are projected for Marin County, and it is given out on reliable authority that within a few months active construction will be commenced on the California Railroad (the Hotaling road) from Belvedere by way of San Rafael, running north via Sonoma and Napa counties to northern and eastern connections. It is believed that this road is a certainty, and that it will greatly advance the interests of our county.

BALTIMORE PARK

THOSE who are best acquainted with the beauties of Marin, the most favored of the bay counties, are generally ready to concede that among the spots easily accessible to the commuter, none takes precedence in point of natural atractions over Baltimore Park.

This property in and around Baltimore Canyon was jointly acquired some thirty years ago by two very shrewd and far-seeing capitalists, Mr. Wm. T. Coleman and Mr. Alexander Forbes. These old pioneers of Marin had the pick of the choicest lands and they readily saw that Baltimore Park afforded a really ideal site for country homes amid exquisite settings. During their lifetimes they could not be induced to part with this gem and it is only lately that their estates have concluded to offer the property in subdivisions. The readiness with which the lots are sold is a proof of the judgment of the original purchasers.



View of Baltimore Park, Mt. Tamalpais in the Distance.

Baltimore Park is located about midway between Corte Madera and Larkspur on the west side of the North Shore tracks.

The traveler on the North Shore train gets but a fleeting glimpse of the property but it is a picture which never fails to impress. To appreciate it one must wander over the tract, its hills and valleys; must traverse its fragrant woods and its paths beside Baltimore Creek; must pause on some knoll or open spot and study the rugged face of Tamalpais formed by the softer hills on the north and the south.

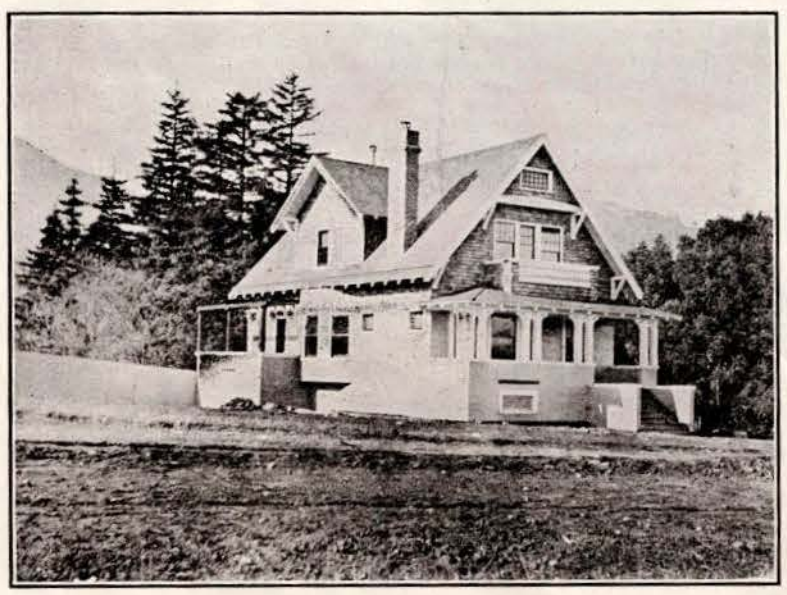
For those readers who may not be familiar with the scene, a few words may not be out of place.

The County Road passes through the property so that one may enjoy the life and change of a much-traveled highway or may build further back and indulge in the quiet of rural seclusion. It is now about a 45 minutes' trip (from San Francisco, but this time will be considerably shortened in a few weeks when the railroad will have completed its cut-off across the marshes to Greenbrae, and a direct route into San Rafael The junction of this cutoff with the North Shore's present line is directly in front of Baltimore Park and at this point will be built a handsome station which will probably be the first stop of through trains from Sausalito.

The ground of the first subdivision is partly level, or gradually sloping back to the hills, and partly rolling ground. On the northwest and the southwest are the foothills, and directly west looms majestic Mount Tamalpais, a picture not susceptible of adequate description and of which the eye will never tire.

It will be readily seen that such a topographical scheme provides protection from the westerly winds and from the sea fogs. The result is a mild, warm climate, and yet proximity to the bay insures against excessive heat.

Further back from the highways of travel, is Subdivision No. 2, Baltimore Canyon itself, and here are all the charms of woodland scene; the roads and paths wind among redwood and laurel groves, a perfect forest setting for an artistic bungalow, where the cool shades and the scent of the woods will prove a never ending pleasure to the commuter and his family.



Home of C. G. White in Baltimore Park.

The lots are all ready for building, each being connected with sewer mains and with the water mains of the Marin Water and Power Company, whose pure water from Lake Lagunitas is well known. As the lots are sold under building restrictions, purchasers are protected from the danger of undesirable surroundings, and from the erection of shanties. That this condition is appreciated is shown by the handsome homes that have already been constructed on the tract. Many more are to be built in the coming spring.

The roads are excellent, and, owing to the scenery they afford, are popular with those who walk and those who drive. This is particularly true of Canyon road which will probably be extended some time over the intervening hills into Mill Valley.

If you love the hills and the woods, visit Baltimore Park; if you are contemplating owning a home in the country, we advise an inspection of this favored spot.

Scene in Larkspur.

BALTIMORE PARK

¶ Open and wooded lots, red wood forest.
¶ Grand view of Mount Tamalpais.
¶ Sewer and water mains laid to all lots.
¶ Lots 50x150 and larger.

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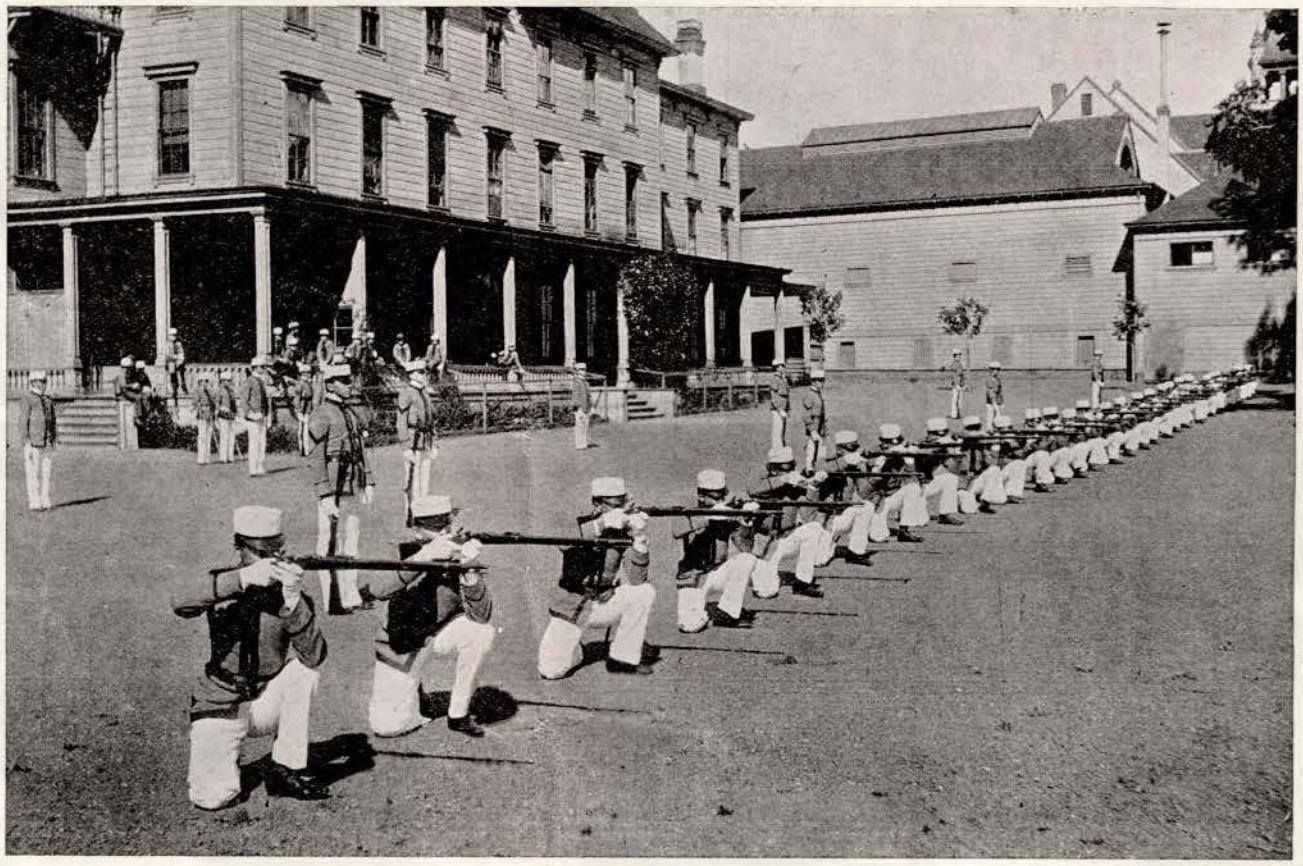
Mount Tamalpais Military Academy

Foster Hall, M. T. M. A.

THE buildings and grounds of this well-known institution are a conspicuous and striking feature of the west end of San Rafael. The gymnasium, the military offices, the barracks and the cottages form the Fifth avenue frontage. Back of these the ball field, the tennis court, the orchard, the swimming pool, the pavilion, the stables and Foster Hall occupy the twenty odd acres of the old O'Connor place.

A more beautiful site for a school could not be found and it is all utilized to the best advantage. Fine old oaks and pines and a stately grove of eucalyptus give abundant shade. The lawn, with its variety of splendid palms and sequoias, is kept in perfect condition and makes the approach to Foster Hall most attractive. The academy was founded in the fall of 1889 and is therefore now in the twentieth year of its growth and usefulness with well established traditions and with settled principles of government. Its discipline is firm and consistent as the good behavior and manly bearing of the cadets testify. Indeed the warmest friends and most cordial admirers of the school are those of our citizens who live nearest to it and see most of its life. The military department naturally attracts a good deal of attention and especially the cavalry drill in which the boys are very proficient. The Cossack riding and "monkey" drill as well as the ordinary saber exercise are most interesting to both the onlookers and the participants, as morning after morning the different squads go through their horse-back work. Recently the War Department at Washington has granted the issue of complete sets of artillery harness for the two field pieces at the academy so that there is now added a new and exciting element to the military work in the mounted artillery drill. At certain seasons the cadets are taken out in small parties into the hills where they have a rifle range for target practice and once a year the entire corps goes into camp on the Russian River where for a full week they are instructed in all the duties of camp life.



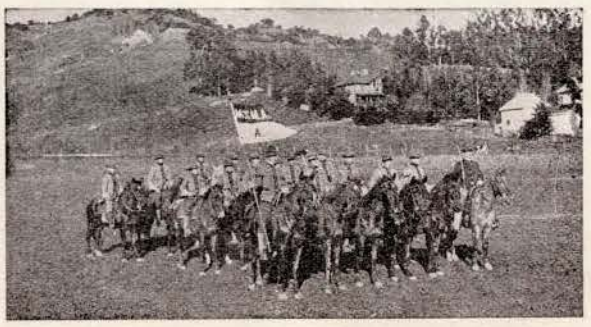
On the Firing Line, M. T. M. A.

"Monkey" Drill, M. T. M. A.

But while thus giving time and thought and effort to military training and winning the commendation of the U. S. Army inspectors from year to year, the work of the classroom and study hall is by no means neglected. The faculty is large and carefully chosen and the academy has for many years maintained its accrediting at the universities, its graduates being admitted without examination on the recommendation of the Head Master.

Opportunities for social recreation and for the cultivation of good manners and the habits of refined society are given the cadets not only in the every day home life of the school but by frequent dances and receptions to which their young lady friends are invited as well as by the regular dancing class which is held during the second half year.

Altogether it would be difficult to select for a young lad an environment better fitted to develop and train his physical, mental and social faculties than that provided for by this admirable academy.



Cavalry Troupe, M. T. M. A.

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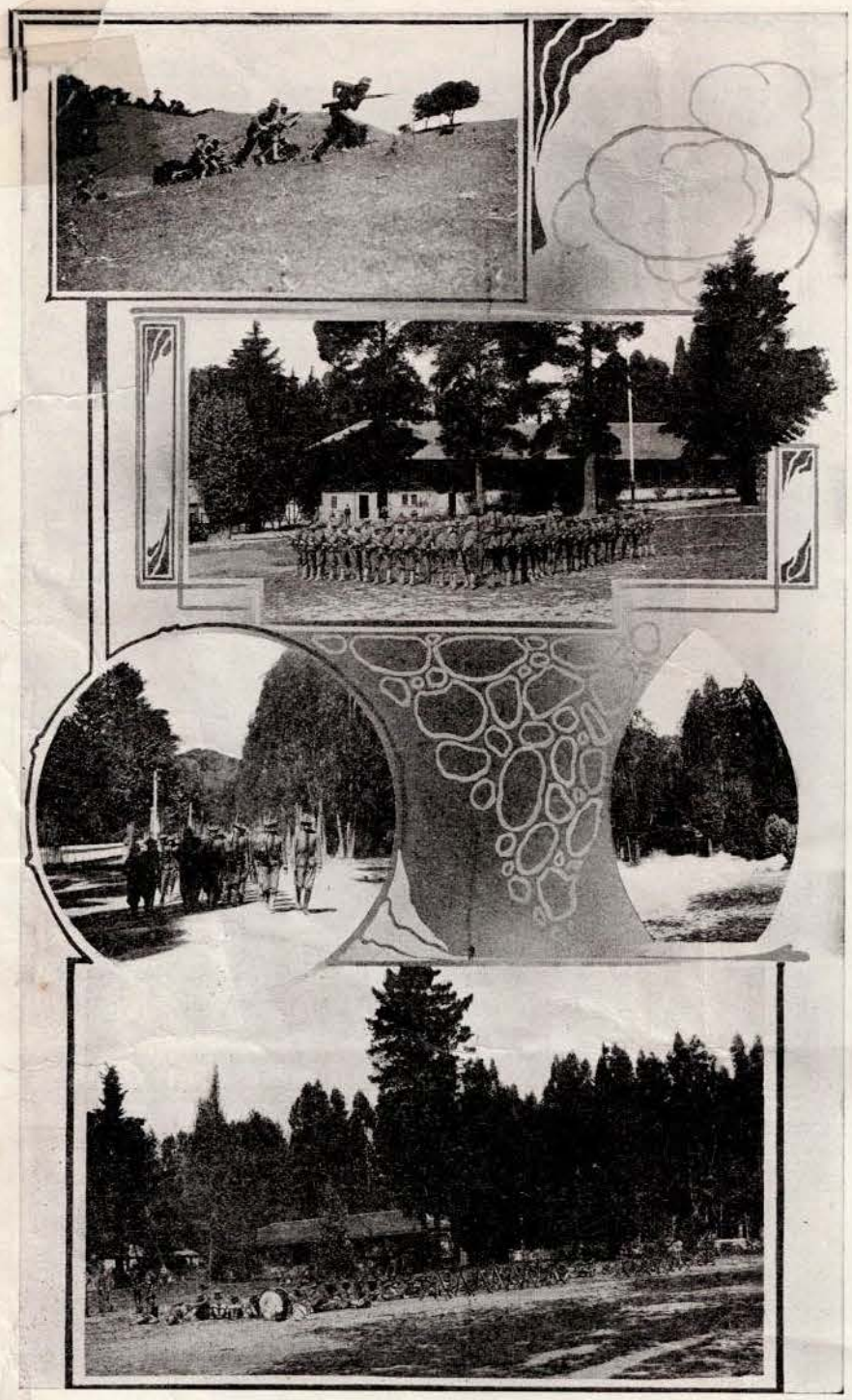

The Hitchcock Military Academy

Foremost among the educational institutions of San Rafael is the Hitchcock Military Academy, a school that is remarkable for its phenomenal growth since its inception ten years ago. Under the able administration of the principal, the Rev. Chas Hitchcock, it has expanded from a small boarding school of six boys, ten years ago, into one of the largest and most completely equipped schools in the State. Its present enrollment is about 120 and its capacity is nearly taxed to the limit for the accommodation of the cadets.

The government has detailed an army officer as Professor of Military Science and Tactics, and the school is under the supervision of the War Department.

Every department of instruction is as complete as it is possible to make it and the academy, which is accredited to the University of California and Leland Stanford University, has already made a reputation for itself in scholarship. During the past year a series of athletic successes has crowned the efforts of the varous athletic teams, and this school is an institution of which the citizens of San Rafael are justly proud.

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The Dominican College

Under the direction of the Sisters of St. Dominic, is located at San Rafael in the Coleman tract, one of the most attractive and picturesque portions of the town. The Coleman is really one of nature's own parks, and is interestingly intersected by winding and wooded avenues.

The present desirable location was selected by His Grace Archbishop Riordan. The College is built in the Renaissance style of architecture, with elegant appointments and modern improvements. It is warmed by steam, lighted by gas and electricity, and has an abundant supply of pure water. The frontage is two hundred and nineteen feet, the depth eighty-five feet; the north and the south wings each extend one hundred and five feet. Special pains have been taken to make the building as light as possible. The classrooms, art-rooms and dormitories are so situated that nothing will interfere with that very necessary element, light. As a precaution against fire, hose-closets are placed on each floor. All the interior finish is in native wood. The halls are ample and airy, the ceilings high, the stairways broad and numerous.

The government is firm but mild, and is so conducted as to encourage in each student habits of self-control and self-respect. Upon each one rests the responsibility of showing herself trustworthy in all her relations with teacher and fellow-pupils.

The course embraces the study in the most thorough manner of English, history, mathematics, Latin, Greek, science, logic, Christian doctrine and music. The department in music is most complete, including thorough instruction in both vocal and instrumental branches. The instrumental instruction includes the teaching of the piano, violin, harp, guitar, banjo, lute and zither.

The technical foundation in the piano department is based on Mason's System of touch and technic. The course is not limited to any special method. Selections are made which will best suit the needs of each individual pupil. There are two divisions to each grade. Semi-Annual examinations and monthly musicales give proof of progress. All members of the department are expected to enter one of the theory classes. The use of a well-selected musical library gives the pupil an acquaintance with the lives and works of the musicians. The best musical periodicals and magazines are at the disposal of the class.

Orchestral music and choral singing are features of the music department.

The academic year is divided into two periods of five months each, commencing about August 1st. Each student is classified according to her attainments and promotions are made upon merit. The school is fully accredited at the universities.

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Dear Sirs: We have made a careful analysis of the sample of water submitted to us by you, and find it to contain a Total Mineral Residue of 31.85 grains per gallon. Of this residue, 11.66 grains are Sodium Chloride, the remaining 20.19 grains consisting of Magnesium and Calcium Carbonates, which makes up the principal part, and a little Magnesium Sulphate. The water is absolutely free from all deleterious ingredients of either an organic or inorganic nature, and is well adapted for bottling and charging with carbonic acid gas. On account of its freedom from organic substances the water will keep well on bottling. Very truly yours,
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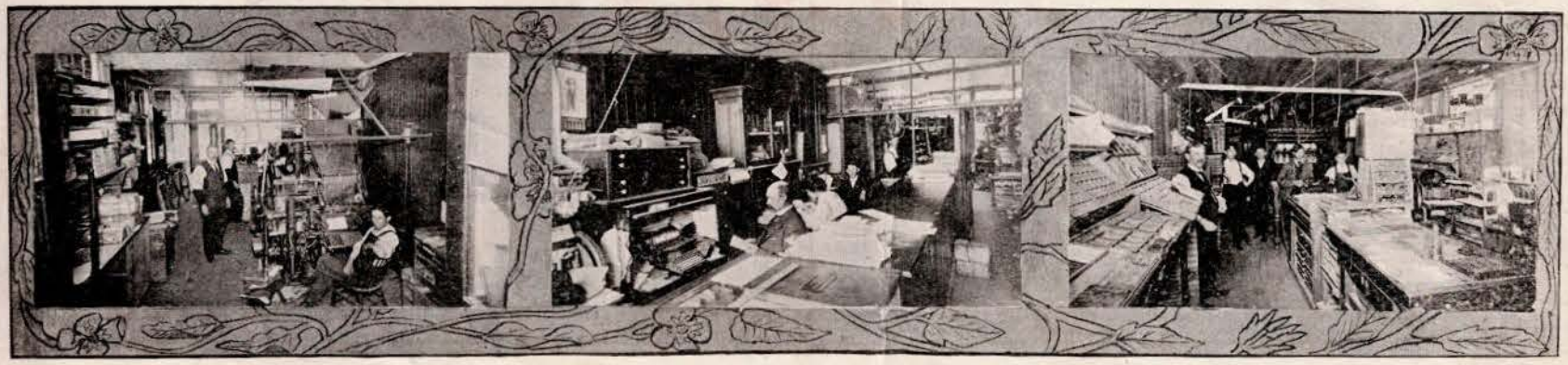

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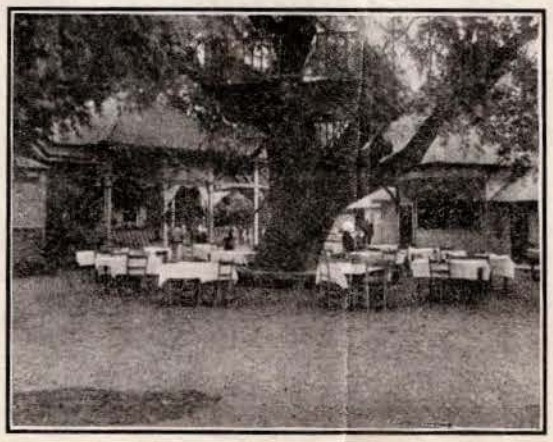

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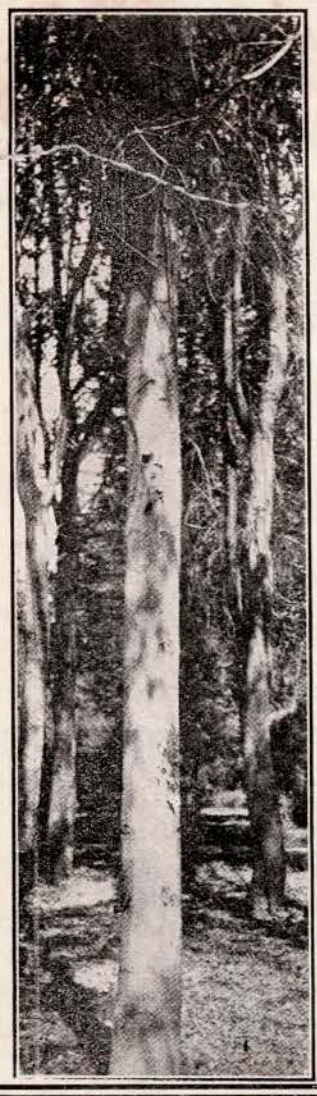

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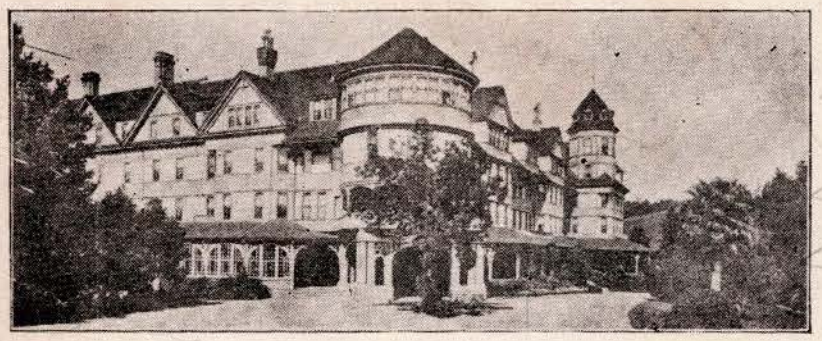

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HAPPY VALLEY TRACT

This concern is the largest owner of property in the vicinity of San Rafael and has for sale the most eligible, convenient and accessible sites for suburban homes in acreage tracts adjacent to San Rafael. There is no property owned by the San Rafael Development Company that lies further than a mile and a half from the City Hall—most of the property is much nearer.

In addition to suburban acreage tracts, the San Rafael Development Company also offers town lots within the City of San Rafael ranging from 30 ft. by 100 ft. up to 50 ft. by 150 ft., to 100 by 200 ft. and as high as 200 ft. by 400 ft. All of this property either lies showing a view of Tamalpais or of the Bay and ... d, sewered, with water laid through the tracts, electric light, and telephone.

Particular attention is ca... e fact that an abundance of water is delivered on our property and there is no portion ... ot tapped by the pipes of the Marin County Water Company, and there has been no limit... ed by the San Rafael Development Company upon the use of this water—in other words there is ... ater in abundance on our tract for any purpose from house use to stable and garden use as well as street sprinkling.

The San Rafael Development Company also offers sites for proper manufacturies on the line of the San Rafael Creek, which has a depth of 5 feet at low water and is navigable the year around.

In addition to the above the San Rafael Development Company is now dredging a harbor within two blocks of Union Depot. This harbor is 425 feet long, 150 feet in breadth and has a depth of 10 feet of water, and we offer sites there for steamboat and sailing vessel landings, and for such manufacturing enterprises as will not prove a nuisance to the adjacent neighborhood. To those desiring to purchase, easy terms will be made.

Upon the grounds of the San Rafael Development Company is situated the new Marin Country and Golf Club. This club is the handsomest Country Club in California and is provided with every facility from indoor plunge tanks to outdoor salt water swimming tanks, tennis grounds, etc., etc. Surrounding this Country Club, the San Rafael Development Company offers some seventy-five building sites in acre to five and ten-acre tracts to eligible purchasers.

Jos. C. Hopper, Manager

San Rafael, Marin County, California

THE SAN RAFAEL DEVELOPMENT COMPANY, San Rafael, Marin Co., California

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¶ Trains connecting with the boats via Tiburon are propelled by steam.

¶ The Electric Service is now extended to Fairfax.

¶ Marin County combines all the requisites for a charming out-of-town home, within a short and agreeable ride to San Francisco.

¶ A trip to Sausalito, Mill Valley, Corte Madera, Larkspur, Kentfield, Ross, San Anselmo, San Rafael or Fairfax, will convince one that there are no drawbacks to a suburban home in Marin County.

¶ Its excellent transportation facilities make it the ideal place for a residence the year round.

¶ Half-hour boats and trains depar during the morning and afternoon hours, and the interim is pr vided with hour service. (Low commutation rates).